The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 298. TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1883. SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CIGARETTES.

"THE WHITE ELEPHANT."

AMBER TIPPED,

PURE RICE PAPER.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1883. [296

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND...Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 8th May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, ESQ., Chairman.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. | WM. MEYERINK, Esq.
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. | G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co, Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent, 68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF EDINBURGH & LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPTITAL.....£6,000,000 STERLING.
INVESTED FUNDS.....£3,000,000.
ANNUAL INCOME.....£ 700,000.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company and are prepared to GRANT FIRE INSURANCES at CURRENT RATES.

HESSE & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [40

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL $833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND.....$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. | LEE YAT LAU, Esq.
LO YEOK MOON, Esq. | CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.
Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457

J. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.
No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [5

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE OFFERS FROM SUITABLE PERSONS FOR A FIVE OR TEN YEARS LEASE OF THE HONGKONG HOTEL, AND FURNITURE COMPLETE.

This well known HOTEL is situated in the Queen's Road, Hongkong, within a few yards of the principal landing place in the Colony.

It is a large and commodious building, replete with every modern improvement and convenience. It contains an ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS BAR, A LARGE BILLIARD ROOM, READING ROOM, A DINING HALL to accommodate 170 Persons, FIFTY TWO BED ROOMS, TWO CAPITAL BOWLING ALLEYS, together with all the other necessaries of a well appointed Hotel.

It is the only First Class Hotel in the Colony, and is always patronised by a number of permanent boarders, consisting principally of Government Officials, Military and Naval Officers and their Families, &c.

It is at present under a Lease to Messrs. DORABJEE and HING-KEE, which lease expires on the 15th October, 1883.

Applications to be addressed :—
THE CHAIRMAN,
THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED.
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1883. [34

WANTED.

AN ENGAGEMENT, either as BOOKKEEPER or GENERAL ASSISTANT, by a Gentleman, who has a few hours during the day, disengaged. In case full office hours is required, arrangements might be made with a few days' notice. Good references. Salary no object.

Apply to
F.,
Care of this Office.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1882. [14

WANTED.

BY THE ADVERTISER A SITUATION AS OFFICE ASSISTANT OR STORE-KEEPER.

Address :—
M. E. G.
Care of *Hongkong Telegraph*.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1882. [19

THE LONDON & SINGAPORE ANTI-FOULING PAINT COMPANY, LIMITED.

(DENNYS' PATENTS).

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACTS 1862 TO 1880, THE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS BEING LIMITED TO THE AMOUNT OF THEIR SHARES.

CAPITAL.....£250,000
IN 250,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

FIRST ISSUE OF 150,000 SHARES AT PAR.

PAYABLE 5S. ON APPLICATION, 10S. ON ALLOTMENT, THE BALANCE NOT TO BE CALLED UP WITHOUT THREE MONTHS' NOTICE.

DIRECTORS.

ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD AUGUSTUS INGLEFIELD, C.B., F.R.S., 99, Queen's Gate, London, S.W.
JOHN SCARLETT CAMPBELL, Esq., 1, Queen's Gate Place, London, S.W.
ROBERT RICE, Esq., Director, Singapore Gas Co., Limited, Acar Lodge, Bramley Hill, South Croydon.
HENRY THOMAS COLE, Q.C., (late M.P., for Penryn and Falmouth) Recorder of Plymouth and Devonport, 17, Prince of Wales Terrace, Kensington Palace, London, W.
LOUIS GLASS, Esq., (Messrs. Guthrie & Co., Singapore, and Messrs. Scott & Co., Idol Lane, Great Tower Street, London, E.C., Merchants).
*THOMAS SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Guthrie & Co., Singapore, and Messrs. Scott & Co., Idol Lane, Great Tower Street, E.C., Merchants), Chairman, Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Singapore.
*JOHN DILL ROSS, Esq., Merchant and Shipowner, Singapore.
*GEORGE JOHN MANSFIELD, Esq., (Messrs. W. Mansfield & Co., Merchants), Agents, Ocean Steam and National Steam Ship Companies, Singapore.
*KHOO TEONG POH, Esq., (Messrs. Bun Hin & Co., Bun Hin's Line of Steamers), Merchant and Shipowner, Singapore.
* THOSE GENTLEMEN WITH AN ASTERISK AGAINST THEIR NAMES ALSO FORM THE SINGAPORE COMMITTE.

BANKERS.

The ALLIANCE BANK, Limited, Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C.
The HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
The CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of India, London, and China.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. COLE & RODYK, 7, Mincing Lane, London, E.C.
Messrs. RODYK & DAVIDSON, Singapore.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. FOSTER, HIGHT & Co., Chartered Accountants.

LONDON COMPANY'S OFFICES, 3, Copthall Buildings, London, E.C.

Applications for Shares will be received by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION or their Agents at Hongkong, Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Hankow, Ningpo, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Hiogo, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, and Manila;—and by the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of India, London, and China, or their Agents at Penang, Malacca, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Galle, Rangoon, Moulmein, Batavia, Sourabaya, Macassar, Bangkok, Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Brisbane, and Perth;—and at Singapore, by either of those Banks. Forms of application for Shares, Prospectuses and Pamphlets, may be obtained from the Bankers or their Agents, on and after MONDAY, the 11th instant, December, 1882.

Singapore, 9th December, 1882. [642

Intimations.

W. BREWER

IS NOW SHOWING A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

VERY CHOICE

FINE ART GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

PANEL PICTURES OF SCOTCH SCENERY IN OILS.

LARGE OIL COLOURS IN MASSIVE FRAMES.

FINELY FINISHED AND RETOUCHED

OLEOGRAPHS, ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c., &c.

PRICES, VERY MODERATE.

W. BREWER,
QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1882. [703

"NOVELTY STORE."

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

NOW SHOWING A LARGE AND SELECT ASSORTMENT OF

TOYS AND NOVELTIES

IN
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND AMERICAN GOODS,
VERY SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
ALSO
Just Opened
NEW NOVELS IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH,
BOOKS OF REFERENCE IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH,
RELIGIOUS WORKS IN ELEGANTLY BOUND COVERS,
PICKWICK PAPERS,
AND
A VARIETY OF CHEAP NOVELS.
ALL QUITE NEW AND OFFERED AT MODERATE PRICES.

S. MEYERS,
Manager.
Hongkong, 6th December, 1882. [28

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING.

EX. RECENT ARRIVALS.

TINSELLED GRENADINES.
LADIES CHEAP COSTUMES.
BROCADED SILKS.
MOIRE SILKS.
COLOURED SATINS.
PLUSH VELVETS.
COLOURED FLANNELS.
WHITE FLANNELS.
DIAPERS AND IRISH LINENS.
TORCHON LACES.
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF WHITE AND CREAM LACES.
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED CLOAKS.
INFANTS' SILK AND SATIN HATS.
CHILDRENS' BOOTS AND SHOES IN EVERY SIZE.
LADIES' WHITE SATIN SHOES.
COLOURED MALTESE BRAIDS.
&c., &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1883. [659

To be Let.

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
No. 8, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st Novemember, 1882. [7

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in Belvedere Terrace, Bonham Road, and TWO HOUSES on High Street.

Apply to
DE SOUZA & Co.,
or
ON THE PREMISES.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1883. [35

TO LET.

AN UNFURNISHED ROOM IN HOUSE, No. 9, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Apply
R. E.,
Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1882. [21

TO LET.

PARSEE VILLA (5 ROOMS), Robinson Road, also A TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 ROOMS) in Mosque Junction. Both the above HOUSES have Gas and Water laid on; and immediate possession can be had.

For Particulars apply to
D. NOWROJEE,
Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1882. [18

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....$22 per Case.
PINTS.....$23 per Case.
Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [8

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
MERCHANTS' NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
CROWN
CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I have THIS DAY PURCHASED under a Bill of Sale the GOODWILL, PLANT, MACHINERY, STOCK-IN-TRADE AND FIXTURES OF THE FIRM OF DE SOUZA & Co., PRINTERS, &C., OF HONGKONG; and beg to intimate that I will carry on the BUSINESS under the same Name.

By strict attention, First-class Workmanship, and Moderate Charges I hope to merit the Patronage of the Hongkong public.

F. D. GUEDES.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1882. [20

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

I HAVE This Day Resumed my Duties as SECRETARY to the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1883. [42

NOTICE.

WE have This Day Admitted Mr. SIMEON ABRAHAM NATHAN, a PARTNER in Our Firm in Hongkong and China.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1883. [32

For Sale.

TO SPORTSMEN.

FOR SALE AT LESS THAN COST.

OWING TO OWNER LEAVING THE COLONY.

1 Silk-lined RACING SADDLE.
RACING WHIPS, with Silver Mounts.

The above, which are ALL NEW, may be seen at the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE and will be Sold a BARGAIN.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1882. [12

C. L. THEVENIN.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

HAS FOR SALE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF WHITE AND RED BURGUNDIES AT MODERATE PRICES.
A Capital AMONTILLADO SHERRY.
Assorted LIQUEURS of the best quality.
BON BONS, FRENCH PRESERVES, FRESH BUTTER and CHEESE by Every French Mail, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [6

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA SINGAPORE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, and BRISBANE. Taking Cargo at through rates for ADELAIDE, all NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIAN PORTS, NEW CALEDONIA and FIJI.)

THE Steamship
"EUXINE,"
Captain Peters, will be despatched as above, TO-MORROW, the 10th January, 1883, at FOUR P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 28th December, 1882. [26

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Spanish Steamer
"EMUY,"
Captain Ortuzar, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 10th inst., at FIVE P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1883. [46

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship
"ARRATOON APCAR,"
Captain A. B. MacTavish, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at THREE P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1883. [47

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship
"C. F. SARGENT,"
Atherton, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 19th December, 1882. [23

FOR NEW YORK.

THE American Barque
"CONQUEST,"
Cairns, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1883. [50

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Bark
"SAMUEL D. CARLETON,"
Freeman, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 19th December, 1882. [24

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Bark
"JOHN D. BREWER,"
Josselyn, Master will load at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 15th December, 1882. [22

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 52, Queen's Road, on FRIDAY, the 26th January instant, at HALF-PAST THREE O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and Electing Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1883. [48

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 26th instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1882. [49

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts and declaring a Dividend.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1883. [52

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1883. [53

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Office, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at A QUARTER-PAST NOON, for the purpose of passing a Resolution to Expunge Article 33 of the Articles of Association.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1883. [54

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship
"CITY OF TOKIO,"
will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 16th January, 1883, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return Fare. *These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 15th January, 1883. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 29th December, 1882. [1

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship
"GAELIC,"
will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at THREE P.M.

Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return Fare. *These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1883. [2

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"ARRATOON APCAR,"
Captain A. B. Tavish, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding her discharge or remaining on board after the 10th inst., will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Consignees are hereby informed, that any claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 15th instant.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1883. [38

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "CITY OF TOKIO" from San Francisco, &c., are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding discharge of the Steamer, will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 4th January, 1883. [1

F. D. GUEDES.

WINE MERCHANT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 1, D'AGUILAR STREET.

HAS always on hand a large assortment of CHOICE WINES of the best quality at Moderate Prices.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [665

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

INVITE INSPECTION OF A WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

FANCY CHRISTMAS GOODS,

COMPRISING :—

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SWEETS AND CONFECTIONERY.

FANCY SATIN COVERED BOXES.

CUT GLASS TOILET BOTTLES.

CHRISTMAS CARD ALBUMS.

IVORY BACK HAIR BRUSHES.

SCIENTIFIC TOYS.

ATKINSON'S, HENDRIE'S, AND LUBIN'S PERFUMES.

&c., &c., &c.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED 1841. [3

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1883.

We are glad to know that the prospects in British North Borneo are daily improving, and that even the most sanguine anticipations as to the future of this new settlement are likely to be more than realised. We predicted from the first that the necessary Chinese labor required to properly develop the resources of the Company's possessions would be available as soon as trustworthy reports were received by the Chinese here from their countrymen already settled in Borneo. These reports have come to hand, and have removed all doubts from the Chinese mind as to the character and prospects of the enterprise. The steamship *Fokien* which left Hongkong this morning at 11 o'clock on her second trip to Borneo, took with her a large number of passengers for the new territory, as well as a good deal of general cargo, and a quantity of treasure. Amongst the first class passengers are several of the Directors of the recently formed Sabah Farming Co., who go down to select their land and commence work in real earnest. The Chinese passengers number 280 men, 28 women, and 35 children. They are mostly of the agricultural and artisan classes, and with few exceptions, we believe, have paid their own passage monies, intending to settle in the new territory on their own account. This may be taken as an indication of the confidence already inspired in the prospects of the new country, and we have no doubt that during the next few months there will be a rush of emigrants from the adjacent provinces of the Chinese Empire to the modern Eden.

The *Fokien*, we observed, flew the flag of the British North Borneo at the fore, as she steamed through the harbour. She will return to Hongkong from Singapore via the Borneo ports. The new route chosen for the steamer will be from here to Borneo direct, thence to Singapore, returning to Kudat and Sandakan and back to Hongkong. Advices which we have received from various quarters leave us no room to doubt that the British North Borneo Company has before it a most prosperous future.

Writing on the "Ethics of Trade" an American contemporary, the San Francisco *Morning Call* remarks that the number of firms which have failed in business within a few years past, and whose failure has been traced to speculation akin to gambling, has raised some questions as to the character of such failures. Are they, it asks, strictly speaking, honest failures? Are the firms so involved entitled to the same consideration as firms whose reverses have come upon them in the prosecution of their legitimate business? Every firm puts forward some statement as a basis of credit. A young man may have little but his ability to work, good habits and disposition to pay his debts. He obtains some credit on these resources. As time goes on and his willingness to work, his ability to do good work, and his disposition to pay his debts are confirmed, his credit extends. In a few years more accumulated capital adds to his basis of credit. His disposition to pay his debts is now backed by larger means. At first the disposition may have been good, but the means lacking. There was thus a chance of loss which is in a measure removed by the accumulation of means. When a firm which has built up a reputation of this character requires large credits, it makes a showing of resources. The credit granted is in proportion to the showing the firm can make. The credit is given, but the resources all remain in the hands of the firm. Its real estate, its credits, its money in bank, and all other descriptions of property, are at its disposal. Under the rule that a man may do what he will with his own, the firm may engage in hazardous speculations without providing for its debts. But it is well to inquire at this point if its property is in a full sense of the term its own. Is it not morally pledged for the payment of its debts? Can a firm honestly risk in speculation one dollar of the capital it has represented itself as possessing, to secure the credit it desired? There can be but one answer to these questions. The capital a firm has claimed as a basis of credit is not its own until the debt has been provided for. The fund available for speculation is limited to the balance which clearly remains after the debts have been provided for. When a firm, even in good standing, requires a credit that seems large in proportion to its means, the prudent capitalist requires some other security than the note of the firm. But this involves inconvenience, some expense, and a limitation of the general basis of credit. The property given as a special security cannot be used in a statement of available resources. If all credits were thus secured the firm would be embarrassed by its lack of ready means. The tendency of business men toward speculation is undermining the basis of credit. It becomes impossible to estimate accurately a firm's ability to pay when that ability fluctuates with the stock market. Capitalists will not knowingly take the chance of losses while others are in possession of the chances of profits. The speculator who uses other men's money is, in a moral sense, no better than the adventurer who obtains money on false pretences. We include among those who use other people's money, all who risk money nominally their own, which is made to serve as a basis of credit.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ended 7th January, were :—European 230, Chinese 2,277; total 2,507.

THE shop assistant population of London is estimated at about 320,000—larger than all Dublin—and there are no less than 30,000 shops employing about one-third of this population, who work from twelve to fourteen hours a day without relaxation.

RECENT writers upon public health claim that the wooden blocks used in many cities for pavements have a decided unhealthy influence. The blocks, being placed with their fibrous ends upward, are saturated by rain, in which is dissolved the filth of the streets. The pavement thus remains damp for a long time, and presents a large and unwholesome evaporating surface.

"WILL you please pass the Shem?" asked a quiet man at the lunch counter. "Haven't any!" squealed the girl in attendance. "Some Japhet?" queried the quiet man again. "Don't keep it!" squeaked the damsel. "I say," chipped in a curious passenger, "what do you mean by Shem and Japhet?" "Nothing," responded the little man, dolefully, "nothing, only the ham is so old and musty that I thought the rest of the tribe might be around here somewhere, and I'd like to see 'em!"

ACCORDING to *Eliana* a poor relation is the most irrelevant thing in nature—a piece of impertinent correspondency; an odious approximation; a haunting conscience; a preposterous shadow, lengthening in the noon tide of our prosperity; an unwelcome remembrance; a perpetually recurring mortification; a drain on your purse, a more intolerable dun on your pride; a drawback upon success; a rebuke to your rising; a stain in your blood; a blot on your escutcheon; a rent in your garment; a death's head at your banquet; Agathocle's pot; a Mordecai at your gate; a Lazarus at your door, a lion in your path; a frog in your chamber; a fly in your ointment; a mote in your eye; a triumph to your enemy, an apology to your friends; the one thing not needful; the ball in harvest; the ounce of sour in a pound of sweet.

THE steamship *Arratoon Apcar* will undock at Kowloon to-morrow and the British barque *Antoinette* will dock there. The Danish steamer *Activ* will go round to Aberdeen to-morrow.

El Comercio of the 2nd inst. reports a disastrous boiler explosion, resulting in serious loss of life, which occurred at Manila on that date. It appears that the small steamer *Lipa*, which runs to and from Laguna, was just starting when her boiler exploded with terrible effect. A large number of passengers were on board and these were blown in all directions by the force of the explosion. Assistance was soon obtained, and the injured passengers quickly conveyed to the Hospital. Nearly twenty dead bodies were recovered, most of them too much mutilated for identification. Two deaths occurred in the Hospital shortly after the admission of the injured people, and there are still twenty men and two women under treatment, most of them seriously injured. Our contemporary states that an inquiry into the cause of the explosion was to be held.

THE fork has been made the subject of an interesting monogram published in Italy by Professor Giovanni Lumbroso. In the ancient world this aid to eating was unknown, and the fashionable and well-bred sought to display as much delicacy as possible in the operation of conveying food to the mouth with the fingers. It was a thousand years ago when the first mention of the forchetta was made in Italian literature, and it was then spoken of as an instrument introduced into Venice by a Byzantine Princess. It was at first not favorably received, and for two centuries came little into use, either in Italy or the rest of Europe. No mention of a fork was made in the catalogue of table furniture at the wedding of Maria Sforza-Visconti as late as 1493. Still, the Fifteenth century saw its use spreading in France, and the Sixteenth saw it in Germany. It was not until the Seventeenth that it was adopted in England.

DR. MARY Putnam Jacobi has just been appointed to a position which is as honorable as it is unique. We believe there is no other instance of the kind in the world. The singularity does not consist in her being Professor of Children, for many women have held a position of that kind; it consists of having been selected, from among a number of men, as the fittest person, by virtue of her attainments, to lecture to males in the New York Post Graduate Medical School. It will be recollected that this school is exclusively for doctors, and is not intended for undergraduates. It is intended, not to furnish doctors, but to improve such doctors as are already in existence. The appointing board consists of our best surgeons and specialists, such as Little, Rosa, Wagner, Pallen, Sturgis and Hammond. A male physician would certainly have been appointed to this post could one eligible to the office, and otherwise sufficiently accomplished for it, have been found. Dr. Jacobi's election was upon her own merits. Certainly this is an indication that in medical science, at least, there is such a thing as fair play for woman.—*N. Y. Evening Telegram.*

All the Year Round relates the following story connected with the Crimean War:—There was one Russian fellow who had a sand pit all of his own, right in front of our trenches. I never saw anybody so persevering as that man was. Early in the morning he'd be popping away, and there he'd stay until nightfall, taking his food with him into the pit. He seemed to take a real pleasure in it, and he was a very fine shot and never let us get much of a chance at him. He was not a popular character in the advanced trenches. Many a good fellow he sent to glory. It got such a nuisance that we dropped shells at him now and again, but the minded hem no more than if they had been so many oranges. One day I was down in the trenches, when Colonel Mancor, of the Forty-eighth—a splendid shot and a great man for sport—came along. A party with a sergeant were at work, and just as the Colonel came up one of them dropped with a ball through his head. "Deuced good shot! Who fired that?" says the Colonel, putting on his eye glass. "Man in the rifle pit to the left, sir," answers the sergeant. "Never saw a neater shot," says the Colonel, "He only showed for a moment, and wouldn't have shown then only that the edge of the trench is a bit worn away. Does he often shoot like that?" "Terribly dangerous man," replied the sergeant; kills more than all the guns in the Redan." "Now, major," says the Colonel turning to another officer who was with him, "what's the odds against my picking him off?" "In how long?" "Within ten minutes." Two to one in ponies, I'll give you," says the Major. "Say three, and it's a bargain." Three to one in ponies," answered the Major, and the bet was made. He was a great man for measuring his powder, was the Colonel, and always emptied out a cartridge and then filled it up again according to his taste. He took about half his time getting the Sergeant's gun loaded to please him. At last he got it right, and the glass screwed well into his eye. "Now, my lads," said he "just push poor Smith here up over the trench. He's dead enough, and another wound will make little difference to him." The men began to hoist the body up, and the Colonel stood, maybe twenty yards of, peering over the edge with eyes like a lynx. As soon as the top of Smith's shako appeared we saw the barrel of the gun come slowly out of the sand pit, and when his poor dead face looks over the edge, whiz comes a bullet right through his forehead. The Russian, he peeps out of the pit to see the effect of his shot, and he never looks at anything again until he sees the everlasting river. The Colonel fired with a sort of a chuckle, and the rifleman sprang up in the air and ran a matter of ten or twelve paces towards us, and then down on his face as dead as a door nail. "Double or quits on the man in the pit to the right," says the Colonel, loading up his gun again, but I think the Major had dropped money enough for oneday over his shooting, for he wouldn't hear of another try. By the way, the money was handed over to Smith's widow, for he was a free-handed gentleman, was the Colonel.

A MIDDLETON young lady, remarks the Hartford *Times*, never tires of relating an amusing occurrence of the sleighing season last winter. She was enjoying a ride in company with two Hartford gentlemen, and she was driving. One of the gentlemen slyly inserted a hand in her muff and lovingly pressed her disengaged hand. She blushed and withdrew it just as the gentleman on the other side slipped his hand in the muff. She knew by the action of her adorers that the hand pressures were frequent and loving within the silk lining of the muff, for first one face and then the other would bob forward to catch a look at the sweet face and eyes which prompted, as they supposed, the tender pressure of the hand. The by-play lasted until the young lady quietly remarked: "If you gentlemen are through with my muff I will trouble you for it now, as my hands are getting cold." And the gentlemen, who had been comfortably warm up to this time, suddenly felt an Arctic chill creeping up their spinal columns, and the mercury of their feeling dropped to 180 below zero. The two gentlemen are strangers now.

THE French papers record a remarkable accident by which the Comte de Belmont has had the misfortune to lose his youngest son. The Count before his marriage had been a traveler, and from the Polynesian Islands he had gathered a remarkable collection of lethal weapons showing the ingenuity, and in some cases at least the artistic skill and power lavished on *kris* and *sagaie*, on sword and dagger. In a collection of this nature intended to show the warlike methods of savage races, arrows and other weapons whose shining blades had been dipped in poise were of course conspicuous. His two sons—Albert, aged eight, and Rudolphe, aged twelve years—having been left alone for a short time in the cabinet, with the inquisitive rashness of childhood took down two of the weapons to play with. Chance placed in the hands of the youngest child one of the poisoned weapons, and a slight scratch on the wrist was sufficient to inject the fatal virus. When the unhappy father returned he saw the child writhing in agony upon the ground, a prey to frightful convulsions, from which death alone relieved him. The medical man who was called in was unable to save him, and could not even recognize the poison on the dagger blade. That most commonly used for such purposes is derived from the *strychnos toxifera*. The *woorali* is said in some cases to have retained its poisonous activity after being kept dry for five years.

SAYS the Hiogo *News* of the 27th ulto.:—After a long immunity from fire, the foreign settlement was the scene of one on Christmas Eve, when the godown at the rear of the British Consulate, and occupied by Messrs. E. H. Hunter & Co., was burned to the ground. The alarm was given a few minutes after seven o'clock in the evening, but although the engines were quickly at work, and an abundant supply of water available, the fire had taken such a firm hold that the only thing possible under the circumstances was to confine the damage to the godown. The the Volunteer Fire Brigade succeeded in doing, and were well seconded by a party of sailors landed from H.M.S. *Daring*. Little beyond some iron has been saved from the fire, and the ruin was consummated next day when the tottering walls of the building were pulled down. Like many other fires the origin of this one is mere matter of conjecture. No one, we have heard, was in the godown for two days before the disaster, but it was noticed that some of the shutters were not entirely closed; in this way a maliciously inclined person might, perhaps, have occasioned the damage. The principal losers are, however, beyond all question the Insurance Companies, as the contents of the godown were covered to the extent of $42,000 distributed thus:—China Fire, $27,000; London and Lancashire, $15,000; Lancashire, $5,000. The godown itself was further insured in the China Fire for $1,500.

ANNIVERSARY BANQUET OF UNITED SERVICE LODGE, NO. 1341.

The usual anniversary banquet to celebrate the installation of the Worshipful Master of United Service Lodge, No. 1341, was held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Monday evening the 8th inst. The members of the Lodge, together with a large number of visiting brethern met at 7 o'clock when the ordinary business was proceeded with. About 8 o'clock V. W. Bro. W. Stanley Adams, Deputy District Grand Master of Hongkong and South China, accompanied by his officers entered the Lodge, and duly performed the ceremony of installing Brother S. Comben in the chair for the ensuing year in ancient form. The newly installed Master then invested the following officers :—

S.W.	Bro.	G. ORLEY.
J.W.	„	J. ROBERTSON.
S.D.	„	H. J. TAYLOR.
J.D.	„	J. J. GLEESON.
Treasurer	„	W. GOULBOURN.
Secretary	„	H. L. STRINGER.
I.G.	„	B. CURRIE.
D.C.	„	F. BLANCHARD.
Steward	„	E. ROSE.
Tyler	„	J. R. GRIMPLE.

After closing the Lodge the brethren adjourned to the Banqueting Hall where a sumptuous repast had been laid out in excellent style. About 70 brethren at down to dinner and a very pleasant evening was passed.

CORONER'S INQUIRY INTO THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN LEE.

The adjourned inquiry into the death of the late Captain E. Lee of the steamship *Yangtsze*, postponed from Friday last, was resumed at the Magistracy at 10 o'clock this morning, before Mr. H. E. Wodehouse (Coroner) and Messrs. W. L. Scott, W. A. F. Schmidt, and G. M. Carvalho as a jury. Mr. Jno. J. Francis, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. M. J. D. Stephens of Messrs. Stephens and Holmes, watched the proceedings on behalf of Dr. Fisher.

Previous to going into the case, the Coroner gave a general explanation to the jury of the reasons for this inquiry having taken place. He remarked that in cases of death under ordinary circumstances, no inquiry before burial was necessary. In the present case, however, Dr. Clouth, who reported the death, made a general statement, and in consequence of this report and statement a *post mortem* examination before burial was ordered of the body of the deceased. The *post mortem* examination was duly held, and he, as Coroner, received the report of the medical gentlemen who examined the body on the day of the burial. Arrangements had been made to bury the body, and as he saw no reason why the burial should not take place, he gave orders that the arrangements made should be carried out, and if, when he got to the Hospital, he saw any reason to stop the proceedings he would do so. The medical report was a very meagre one and did not convey to his mind that any necessity for an inquest existed, nor did the friends of the deceased wish an inquest to be held. Reports, however, afterwards reached him, which he could not overlook, and on the strength of these reports he considered an inquiry desirable. He felt the responsibility of allowing reports of such a serious character to be spread about without satisfying himself as to their truth, as by so doing a grave injustice might be done. From the evidence of Doctor Clouth it was shown that the nitrite of amyl was mentioned in connection with Captain Lee's death. He would ask the jury to disabuse their minds of any idea they might have that this enquiry was aimed at any one individual; it was simply an ordinary inquiry into the cause of the death of Captain Lee. From the fact of the nitrite of amyl being found in the cabin, and other surrounding circumstances of the death, Dr. Clouth would not have been justified in granting a certificate of burial without first informing the Coroner. In investigating this case, the inquiry must be conducted without fear or favor.

Mr. Francis here asked Mr. Wodehouse if the reports which caused him to order an inquest had come to his notice as Coroner, or were merely Club talk.

His Worship replied that the statements were made to him as Coroner.

Mr. Francis addressing the Coroner, said that it was in the interests of public justice that the grounds and foundations of these reports should be laid bare. At first the Coroner had seen no reason to institute any proceedings and only afterwards saw fit to do so. He would ask that the person who made these reports be put into the witness box. He concurred in what had been said to the gentlemen of the jury, that this enquiry should be conducted without any partisanship whatever, and only conducted in such a way.

Mr. Wodehouse remarked that a difficulty existed in his not having the assistance of a medical gentleman to enable him to put his questions in such a way as would render them perfectly clear.

Mr. Francis said I am very sorry to have to interrupt you, but I cannot allow your Worship to go on in that way.

His Worship—very well, I thought it would save time.

Dr. Clouth being asked by his Worship to explain the heart and lungs to the gentlemen of the jury in popular language, proceeded to give a general explanation and illustrated his lecture by means of a series of colored plates. For the information of the Coroner, Dr. Clouth also stated that sudden death from heart disease would be caused by rupture of the valves of the heart, this causing an immediate stoppage of the circulation, and further, explained the various forms of heart disease. As the lengthy explanation given by Doctor Clouth has little, if any, bearing on the case now being investigated, and is not of vital importance to the public, we do give it.

A lengthy argument took place between the Coroner and Mr. Francis relative to the taking down the statements of Dr. Clouth referring to a certain disease of the heart. The Coroner told Mr. Francis that he would not take down the statements until he understood the meaning of them.

Mr. Francis said that if the Coroner had been paying attention he would have understood what was being said, and requested that Dr. Clouth's exact words be taken down.

In answer to Mr. Francis, Dr. Clouth said he refused to conduct the *post mortem* examination alone, as he was not a Government Officer; he only assisted at the examination. He considered that Captain Lee's heart was not diseased, although the muscular tissues were not strong. He did not think the state of the muscular tissues could have caused death. From the *post mortem* he was of opinion that the state of deceased's lungs was such as to cause death by receiving a shock, but he could not say that the lungs alone caused death. They were, however, in such a diseased state that he might have died from lung disease alone if they had sustained some shock. The lungs were not so as to be unable to keep life in the deceased. A slight shock would have been sufficient to cause death, such as over excitement. He did not think the taking a few ounces of rum would have been sufficient shock. It was possible that a cold might have caused death, but witness was of opinion that death was not so caused, but caused by paralysis of the heart as already stated in his evidence. There being no other cause of sudden death visible at the *post mortem*, witness gave it as his opinion that paralysis of the heart was the cause of death. By paralysis of the heart was meant the ceasing of the heart to perform its functions, and this might be caused by drugs being administered which act on the automatic gangreous system of the heart and the *vagus* or wandering nerve. He could not possibly say that death resulted from the administering of drugs, but under the circumstances attending the finding of the body and the drugs found on board ship, it might have been. In mentioning the state in which the heart was found he did not mean it to be inferred that nitrite of amyl alone would have caused such a condition. He had never seen death caused by nitrite of amyl. The state of the tranced features might have been caused by other drugs. Witness noticed the peculiar expression of deceased's face at the time he first saw the body. This expression need not necessarily have been caused by the administering of a drug or drugs. He did not attach much importance to the expression of face of the deceased, as it might be pure accident. It would be impossible to clearly trace the cause. He had occasionally seen the tranced expression, but not often. Witness is thoroughly acquainted with the properties of nitrite of amyl. There would be post mortem signs of death resulting from nitrite of amyl, but none that are peculiar to that drug alone. There was nothing whatever in the body which would enable him to say that death was caused by nitrite of amyl or that any other drug had been taken.

In answer to the Coroner as to whether, from the appearance of the body when found, and after the post mortem, and without hearing anything at all about nitrite of amyl, he was surprised at death being sudden, witness replied that he was not surprised at all. Nitrite of amyl has been a recognised medicine in Germany since 1882, but was not, or before, and has been used by American and English doctors since 1872. It is a poison and should be given with enormously particular precautions. In cases of asthma it has been given in small doses. He has never seen it mentioned in connection with consumption. Witness would be very careful in administering nitrite of amyl to anyone, and more especially so in the case of a man suffering from diseased lungs, but does not know any radical reason why it should not be given in such a case. He has never used the medicine and takes his statements on what he has read.

A little difference arose as to the application of nitrite of amyl occurring here between the witness and the Coroner. Mr. Francis stepped in and said to witness—If it gave you a pain in the big toe, would that be against it being given for consumption? The question is quite as pertinent as the Coroner's.

Examination resumed:—If it interfered with oxydation of the blood, witness would not dare to use it in a case of consumption. The disease of the lungs from which deceased was suffering was consumption, a very bad case, and had been going on for years. He considered it very easy during life time to detect the symptoms of consumption. What the effects of nitrite of amyl would be in a case of consumption he was quite unable to say. He has seen it stated that if given in one or two drops it eases the breathing but has never seen it stated that more than five drops at a time have ever been given. The effects of the drug are transient, and leave no permanent trace in the system. Witness would say the quantity given, if three bottles, would be enormous. He would not have given one, but does not say that two of the three bottles contain nitrite of amyl. The only way he has seen it produced has been in very small glass tubes containing only five drops. As a medical man witness considers the label on the bottle entirely insufficient. He would put on the bottle a label which would contain the word poison as many times as it could be written, and also that it be used with great caution. He held the diploma of M. D. from Bonn, but wished to state that this diploma did not entitle him to call himself a physician though it entitled him to practice. He holds a ministerial certificate of M. D. entitling him to practice in every part of Germany as physician, surgeon, and accoucheur. He has passed every examination requisite to become a full physician.

Mr. Jackson recalled by permission of Mr. Wodehouse stated, in reply to Mr. Francis, that on the evening preceding the day on which Captain Lee was found dead, a woman came on board the *Yangtsze* at about 7 o'clock and remained on board until about a quarter to 8.

At this stage of the proceedings the inquiry was adjourned till half past two o'clock.

Examination resumed.

Dr. Clouth being asked by the Coroner to give his ideas as to how Captain Lee could have obtained the nitrite of amyl, stated that it was only a few paces from the saloon to the cabin, and that he might have put some of the medicine from the bottle on to his handkerchief, closed the bottle and returned to his cabin, laid himself down on the bed and then inhaled the drug.

Another lengthy argument ensued here between the Coroner and Mr. Francis, in which the learned barrister insisted on his right to cross-examine Dr. Clouth before any other witnesses were called. His Worship held that there was no necessity to cross examine Dr. Clouth unless something more came out in the remaining medical evidence to show that death resulted from nitrite of amyl. Mr. Francis wished to see the result of the inquest and the Coroner agreed to show him that, but on his wishing to see the report or information which induced the Coroner to cause this enquiry to be held Mr. Wodehouse said, "I shall not show you that."

Mr. Francis informed the Coroner that if he thought he could stop this enquiry in any peremptory way, he was very much mistaken, and further remarked that if the people who had made these reports to the Coroner had made their statements on affidavit, this enquiry would never have taken place.

His Worship after a lengthy oration stated that if Mr. Francis insisted on cross-examining Dr. Clouth he would adjourn the inquest for the purpose of considering the point, as he saw no necessity for such cross-examination, which he characterised as a waste of the jurors' time, unless something more came out in the further medical evidence to prove that death resulted from the use of nitrite of amyl.

A lengthy and, we may add, a very useless argument then ensued as to the rights of Mr. Francis to cross examine and examine into the motives for the evidence given by Doctor Clouth. Mr. Francis held, and very wrongly too we think, as he has no right up to the present time and at the present stage of the proceedings to interfere at all in the case, that it was in his client's interests and in the interests of justice that he should show the jury the motives which led to the enquiry. We should much like to know what Mr. Francis, or Doctor Fisher, has to do with the enquiry which is now going on. At present there is no charge against Doctor Fisher, and until there is a definite charge, surely there is no need for any defence! Mr. Francis not having any standing in the Coroner's Court, at the present time, is not justified in meddling with the enquiry at all; he has his remedy after this enquiry is over should he, or his client, feel aggrieved. At present his conduct in Court is a simple scandal, a gross injustice to the jury and witnesses, which should not be tolerated. Mr. Francis very distinctly informed the Coroner, that if he thought he could terminate the proceedings before all the witnesses were examined he was very much mistaken; however, this idea of the learned barrister's was very soon considerably modified, as he afterwards informed His Worship that the jury could ask him to close the enquiry at any stage of the proceedings, and, if he concurred, the matter ended. Mr. Francis might have gone further, but he didn't. Authorities were quoted by the learned barrister, but they had no bearing on the case so far as the Coroner could see; and he, we think, very wisely adjourned the enquiry until he could take counsel on the point. We shall really be pleased to know the exact status of Mr. J. J. Francis at the Coroner's enquiry now pending.

Dr. Clouth asked the Coroner if it were impossible to continue the enquiry, as he was quite prepared for any cross examination, and was only anxious to be examined as to the motives he had in giving his evidence.

His Worship replied that he would rather not continue the enquiry until he had taken advice on the matter. The jury on being interrogated by the Coroner, as to the time that would suit them for the enquiry to be resumed, stated, after a short consultation, that to-morrow at 10 o'clock would suit them.

This time did not, however, suit Mr. Francis, who finally arranged for Friday next at 2.30 P.M. The adjournment till Friday at 2.30 has been made for the express purpose of allowing Mr. Francis to take the opinion of the Supreme Court on the points in dispute between himself and the Coroner. We shall be glad to see that opinion. Just as we were leaving the Court we observed that learned barrister Francis, to Mr. Wodehouse's enquiry from some legal authority, the Coroner remarked that Mr. Francis had not been able to find one case in point relating to Coroner's enquiries. Doubtless the trouble will be somewhat cleared up by the production of the opinion, and we endeavour to enlighten our readers thereafter as fully as possible with what takes place.

"Dick," said a certain lawyer to a countryman who was consulting him, "if you had two knives, one should you call the two greatest curiosities in the world?" "Why," replied Dick, "an hour-glass and a river or brook."

An afternoon tea on Beacon Street—"Have you read 'The Pale, Pale Moon,' Miss Alice?" "Miss Annie Southlopes? Yes I began it; but it wasn't lovely enough. I like real blood love. Don't you know, a—a—a—"

A woman, poor soul, forward and easy to ask, hear the kiss of a scorching kiss. Some evening her father will remain and the page will answer the electric accordion kicks; but she will fail to record the fact in verse.

DONIZETTI'S "LUCREZIA BORGIA."

We would remind our readers that the Italian Opera Company will perform this evening at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, Donizettis grand Opera "Lucrezia Borgia." As Signora Silini will make her first appearance this season in the attractive role of the young Venetian gallant *Maffis Orsini*, a large audience will no doubt be present to give the popular contralto a hearty welcome.

The Opera of "Lucrezia Borgia," composed by Gaetano Donizetti, the author of more than sixty high class operas, and next to Rossini Italy's most famous composer, was first performed at Milan nearly fifty years ago—in 1834, where it achieved a brilliant success. From that time up to the present day "Lucrezia Borgia" has always held a popular place in the affections of opera-goers.

The plot is a most tragic one, founded on the crimes of the infamous Italian poisoner, "the fair daughter of the accursed Borgias." Lucrezia Borgia the wife of Don Alphonso, Duke of Ferrara, has a son, Gennaro, who is brought up, in ignorance of his birth, as the son of a poor fisherman. On him destiny seems to have set her hand with untiring malevolence. His mother follows him with maternal affection, which her husband misconstrues into illicit passion.

Arrived at Ferrara, Gennaro, after a drunken bout, declares his disgust with Lucrezia, and erases her name from the palace gates. The circumstance is reported to the Duchess by Gubetta, a spy. Rustighello and Astolfo are employed as agents, the former for the Duke, the latter for Lucrezia.

Gennaro is conducted to the palace by the Duke's emissary, and Lucrezia, ignorant of the culprit for whom she has prepared a poisoned cup, is horror-stricken to recognise her own son. The Duke insists on his draining the goblet and departs, when the Duchess administers an antidote, and advises instant flight from Ferrara. This course Gennaro does not adopt, but repairs to the residence of a courtezan, one Negroni. Another scene of dissipation takes place, during which wine poisoned by Lucrezia is again handed round: all drink, when Lucrezia herself appears, and, discovering her son amongst the number of those who have partaken of the deadly draught, again offers him an antidote. Gennaro, finding the quantity insufficient to save his comrades, determinedly refuses to take it, and dying, so affects his mother and causes her to be conscience-stricken, that she immediately expires.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

FIRES IN HONGKONG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—The disastrous fire which took place in Queen's Road West, on the evening of Friday last, was one more proof either of the unsatisfactory system used by the Government Fire Brigade, or, an imperfect method of using that system. For some considerable time back, the Chinese residents in the business part of this city have looked on the action of the Fire Brigade at fires, so far as life saving has been concerned, with a feeling somewhat of pity, not unmixed with contempt. So strongly has this idea taken root that the leading native firms have provided fire extinguishing machines with men to work them, and, it must be admitted by most of the European community who attend fires, either as onlookers or as active members in helping to quell the flames, that these Chinese innovations have been successful in an eminent degree. However, that is not exactly the point or points I wish to bring before your notice, the notice of the public generally, and the Government in particular. I am afraid that my lack of a complete knowledge of the English language will prevent my making myself as clearly understood as I could wish, but, if I can only convey the ideas, however roughly, to the notice of those whose business it is to remedy defects in Government systems of carrying on their works of public importance, I will not have written in vain, and will have done some service to a large section of the native community.

It may not be generally known that amongst the business Chinese in this city there exists, in regard to fires, a gigantic and very complete system of self help which, though it may appear peculiar to English notions, is well understood and acted up to, as far as circumstances, and the Hongkong police, will admit of. We, in Hongkong, are pretty conversant with each other and well acquainted with each other's respective residences, and there exists this mutual understanding between us that if a fire breaks out in a district near the residence or shop of any of our friends, it is our duty to be quickly on the spot to assist in saving life or property, as the case may be. This rule is a common one, which cuts both ways and applies all round. For instance, a fire breaks out in Jervois Street. We have a friend living there, and our shop assistants and coolies along with ourselves, at once proceed to the spot to render assistance. If, on the other hand, the fire should break out in the street where we reside, our friends in Jervois Street lose no time in coming to our aid with all the men and appliances at their disposal. This is what I mean by saying there is a gigantic mutual self help association amongst us. If let alone we could do much more useful and effective work at fires than we are able to do at present; but are we let alone? I ask any man of reason if the bearing of the police at fires is creditable to what is presumed to be an efficiently organised body of disciplined men. There appears to exist amongst the police a peculiar kind of idea, and a wide spread and deep rooted idea it apparently is, that the whole of the Chinese who press forward at fires are there simply on the look-out for plunder. In a very few isolated cases they may be right; but in about ninety nine out of every hundred cases they are certainly wrong. The thieving fraternity are fairly well known, and would stand a poor chance of carrying off anything at all were the owners of the burning house or houses, and their friends, allowed a little more license and liberty in giving assistance. The fact of the matter is simply that the general run of European policemen, at fires, if they are possessed of common intelligence do not seem to know how to use that quality, appearing utterly unable to discriminate between respectable Chinese, those who are honestly going to assist at the fire, and the lowest scum amongst our native residents. The white policeman has an idea that he is doing a great stroke of business, and his duty to the public and the Government, when he indulges in a good deal of shoving, hustling, and so on, towards men who are often his superior in every respect, to say nothing of occasionally using his baton in a rather rough manner. But the roughness of the European policemen is comparatively mild when compared with the atrocious behaviour of the Punjaubees, whose acts savor strongly of extreme cruelty. They indeed use their hands, feet, and batons in in such a brutal manner, without the slightest cause, against all and sundry of us Chinese who congregate at a fire, that if we were not a peaceful and law abiding race so far as concerns this colony, the Sikh policemen would soon find Hongkong anything but a pleasant residence. Cannot these demons be taught to discriminate to a certain extent! I am perfectly sure that a little discretion added to their immense muscular ability would improve them personally and be of great benefit to the colony generally.

There is one thing I would most particularly like to say a few words about, as it is probably but little known amongst the Europeans in the colony, or, if it is, it is but little thought of. It is this. In the most populous parts of the town the residences are generally on the second and third floors, and even higher in some buildings, the ground floors being almost invariably used as shops or stores. Now, Sir, as you are probably aware, the staircases leading to the tenements above the ground floor are usually of a very narrow and steep description. In cases of fire this adds much to the danger, and, when we consider the number of small-footed Chinese ladies, the wives of the native merchants, who live in these upstair abodes, whose actions on their legs do not resemble those of the fleet gazelle, you can easily form an idea of the difficulty, under present existing circumstances, of getting these ladies and their offspring out of the burning houses in cases of sudden fire occurring in the ground floor section of the building. The fire of Friday evening last is a case in point. The fire engines were not long in being on the spot, but, had that cumbrous machine, misnamed a fire escape, which seems to be used solely as an ornament to the Fire Station in Queen's Road, been there as well as the engines, there would probably have been no loss of life. As a general rule when a fire takes place the alarm is given at the station by Chinese, and long before the bell clangs out the engines of the Nam Pak Hong or piece goods firm are under way, and *en route* to the fire. Might it not be advisable on the part of the Government to hand over their fire escape to those who are likely to make some use of it in case of need, instead of keeping it rotting in the gutter in the Queen's Road? As the Government of this colony is so very rich, and the City has suffered so dreadfully, and is always liable to much danger from fire, if the Fire Brigade were very considerably augmented and improved, even if it cost a few extra dollars, it would, I think prove a wise economy in the long run. The remark is often made that fire is a very terrible thing, and so it is; yet our fire brigade in this city with its immense population and favorable structures for being ravaged by fire, is hardly equal to that of a third rate English town of 10,000 inhabitants. We are about to spend what seems a fabulous amount of money in a gigantic water scheme, but I think it would be well if the Government turned its attention to other matters equally urgent, especially to this fire question. It must surely be bad policy to allow one limb of the parent trunk to assume such abnormal proportions at the expense of all the other members of the body. The men of the Fire Brigade are deserving of all praise. They work hard and do good service, but we require a more complete and extensive system to enable the firemen and the engines to be on the spot, when a fire breaks out, before a firm hold is taken of the building. My business takes me to nearly the whole of the fires in the colony and I have seen many defects in our fire extinguishing system. I do not profess to be able to shew clearly how these defects are to be remedied, but, if you will kindly publish this letter you may induce an abler man to enter the field and solve the problem.

I would also be glad if you would in some way or other through the medium of your valuable paper, bring to the notice of the proper authorities the fact that a gentler mode of treatment of the Chinese in general, more especially by the Sikh policemen, would be very congenial to the feelings of the community. I have been frequently asked to memorialize the Government on this subject, but that appears to me to be such a useless proceeding that I would much rather leave it alone and trust to the publicity of the press.

Apologising for trespassing at such length on your valuable space, and hoping the really serious nature of my complaint on behalf of the Chinese community will induce you to publish this letter,

I am, &c.,

WOO LIN YUEN.

2, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, January 9th, 1883.

PARIS.

November 25th.

The endemic has set in for revising the constitution: the physicians allege—what he who runs many read, that the Republic is sick. It seems the parliamentary system is not suited to France, that the régime of the United States is the one thing needful. But not a few, since doctors as usual differ, are, of opinion, that a Constituent Assembly is what is required, where a majority of that body would constitute a presidentship, and Ministers would be merely so many head clerks. I think the nation gives no attention to these contemplated solutions; it is disappointed at the friends of the Republic destroying the Republic as at present existing, and is very discouraged about its future prospects. The Republic is gaining no new friends, and those that stood by it formerly, feel compelled to remain on the reserve.

The Chamber of Deputies has proved totally unequal to its business; it has no consistency; no leaders, no discipline; it votes black at one hour and white at the next. No statesman exists to take the destinies of this magnificent country in hand; the more eminent a public man becomes, the more he is tabooed and ridiculed. There is no toleration; adversaries below and you above, with number one ever aiming to be a functionary, a minister or a president of France.

What has told most against the Republic is the crusade that has set into secularize everything at express rate; even people not professing Catholicism, did not approve of a current of materialistic tendencies which involved the vital interests of religion itself on the plea of laicising all things. It was felt religious scruples were delicate matters, and required to be delicately respected, even when differed from. Now this feeling has become more intense, by the decision of the authorities to remove the external emblems of religion, crosses, &c., from all the public parts of cemeteries. This is painful; in democracy of the dead these objects offended none, but pleased not a few though dissidents, and Voltairians as the French may be they have a real *culte* for the dead, and everything that can add to the sacredness and solemnity of God's acre. All this is petty, and dangerous.

M. Leon Say, ex-chancellor of the Exchequer, and one of the few men of representative qualities and capabilities, has made most damaging revelations respecting the state of the national finances, so that we are now in something like a crisis. The money market is wild; healthy investments are at a stand-still. It seems the enormous expenditure of France, suggesting a limitless elasticity of riches, is deceptive; the appearance has been kept up, by living on borrowed capital, in other words, running into debt. When the ordinary resources of receipts were insufficient to square the budget, the deficit was made good by carrying it to the floating debt, which represents three *milliards*, and that must be redeemed sooner or later by being tagged on to the mother national debt. France must stop her vast scheme of public works, till the nation has time to economize. If not, the end will be disastrous. Timid people have taken the hint, and are rapidly transferring their fortunes to investments in English stocks and shares.

The fashion is decidedly in favor of extending the Colonial ambition of France. Thus the de Brazza treaty with Makoko of the Congo has been ratified by the Chamber *au galop*. It is not clearly known what it all means, but Portugal enters a protest against occupying territory held by her by treaty since a century ago. Madagascar too is to be absorbed; perhaps England agrees to this. But France displays about Annam, and Cochin China an appetite for territory, that Europe, and especially England must closely watch. It is incomprehensible what this mania for seizing territory means; France has no surplus population to colonize, and Algeria, just at her door, is a break-down. Indeed the policy just announced by the Governor of Algeria, must if persisted in lead to an insurrection in that Colony; it simply aims to dispossess the Arabs of their land, and as a compensation, give it to foreigners who will teach them how to make two blades of grass grow, where only one grew before. France is on the road to make an Ireland of Algeria. Yet that Colony has immense natural resources. Tunis appears to be more in the odour of sanctity.

It would be very difficult to say where the Egyptian question is now. The French clamor less about their "rights" in that country, thus leading to the conclusion, that they have received a compensation. If the latter means a joint share in the administration of the country, that will infallibly terminate, in the course of years, in a Schleswig-Holstein war between the two nations. The sole way out of the imbroglio is to reserve Egypt for the Egyptians, with England supplying both the crutches. It is rumored that England, for the sole occupancy of Egypt, will consent to France walking round Tripolitania. This would leave the coast clear for the struggle to possess Syria and the region of the Euphrates Valley. Russia seems to suspect this, as she has swung round again to the Platonic alliance of the Three Emperors, while everyone is laughing at the isolated—and so merited—situation of Italy. Snubbed by the Emperor of Austria, and given the cold shoulder by Bismarck, Italy ought to remember that nations become big only by degrees.

The Anarchists make a noise, but there is no momentary fear in this quarter save in the event of grave dangers, when the lowest of the working classes promise to exterminate the folks with property. They have given up dynamite—for the present, and the threatening letters no longer tell. The royalists claim to be organised, to profit by the coming collapse of the Republic. M. Grevy, whose sudden illness—apoplexy fit No. 1, said to have been brought on by eating too heartily of partridges, has produced quite a scare, as only Dame Fortune knows who might succeed him; however, as he promises to be henceforth frugal in appetite, he may continue to discharge his duties till the full term of his office. He is reported to suffer from softening of the brain.

The weather is too abominable even for allusion; not raining but a constant, aggravating, drip. Typhoid fever continues to keep its grip on the population! its cause is due to bad sewage, an inadequate supply of water, and overcrowded dwellings. In order to secure breathing space for the working classes, the Municipal Council proposes to level the useless fortifications of Paris, and the military zone outside them: and on the land thus reclaimed, equal to about one-fifth of the surface of Paris, to build cheap residences.

The unsettled state of politics; the endemic; the repulsive weather, drive all who can afford it to sunnier and calmer climes. The principal event of the moment is the revival of Victor Hugo's *Le Roi S'Amuse*; the first representation took place in 1832; the second, after a lapse of fifty years—only now. The reason is due to Victor Hugo's going into the huffs, because his drama was not well received. The plot turns on the vagaries of Francis the First, who led a Prince Henry-Falstaff life in Paris. Hugo is blamed for harping too much on the dissoluteness of that Monarch, who won Mangnan, lost all but honor at Pavia, was the friend of Leonardi de Vinci, and the Father of Letters.

France is in a brown study what to do with her habitual criminals who swarm in Paris; the new law will enable their being sent to Madagascar, destined as a new penal settlement. But the vagabonds, the sturdy beggarmen, and above all, young men and boys, are a nuisance. The old vagrants are to be sent to the hospice to die; foreign cripples will be re-exported, and those *luxus naturæ* to the manner born, will be consigned to the Hospital for Incurables, a very appropriate asylum. The sturdy boys will be forwarded to agricultural home Colonies—a sort of adult reformatory.

France has just opened at Montpellier, her first Ladies' College; 280 pupils, from 14 to 20 years of age, have entered as boarders; the latter have a very pretty uniform. A few days ago, a popular mistress was dismissed; the girls, excited by her valedictory address, broke out into a meeting; the Directress was received with a volley of grammars and dictionaries, and epithets hurled, of a kind not to be found even in a slang dictionary; then the nymphs sang the *Marseillaise*, and invited the graduates of the neighboring male college to come to their aid.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Thames*, with the next English mail, left Singapore on Tuesday, the 2nd instant, at 10 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 9th.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamer *Glenearn*, from London, left Singapore on the 2nd instant, and may be expected here on or about the 9th.

The O. S. S. Company's steamer *Glaucus* left Singapore on the morning of the 3rd instant, and is due here about the 11th.

The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamship *Manmuir* left Port Darwin on the 30th ultimo, and is due here on or about the 11th instant.

The N. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Atjeh* left Batavia on the 1st instant, and may be expected here on or about the 17th.

The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Catterthun* left Sydney on the 4th instant, and is due here on or about the 29th.

The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Bowen* will sail from Sydney on the 20th instant, and is due here on or about the 15th proximo.

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES," by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co., London.—[ADVT.]

To-day's Advertisements.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE SECOND SUBSCRIPTION PERFORMANCE
OF THE SEASON WILL BE GIVEN
THIS EVENING,
THE 9TH INSTANT,
WHEN WILL BE PRODUCED
DONIZETTI'S GRAND OPERA
"LUCREZIA BORGIA."

Seats may be booked at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH's where a plan of the Theatre is now on view.

Ladies unaccompied by Gentlemen cannot be admitted.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1883. [55

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, (DIRECT.)

THE Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"
Captain Talbot, will be despatched for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1883. [56

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LIST OF NEW AND STANDARD BOOKS
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Vice-Versa .....F. Anstey.
All Sorts and Conditions of Men...Besant & Rice.
John Ingelsant.....J. H. Shorthouse.
Voyage in the Sunbeam .....Lady Brassey.
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Prince Hugo .....Maria M. Grant.
Experiences of a Barrister's Life.....Sergeant Ballantine.
Memories of Old Friends .....Caroline Fox.
Denise.....Author of Mademoiselle Mori.
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White's Natural History of Selborne...160 Illust.
Captain Cook's Voyages .....30 Illustrations.
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Sketches by Boz .....Charles Dickens.
Oliver Twist .....Charles Dickens.
The Antiquary .....Sir Walter Scott.
Pickwick Papers .....Charles Dickens.
Nicholas Nickleby .....Charles Dickens.
The Pirate.....Sir Walter Scott.
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Gartenlaubenblüthen.....G. Werner.
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Fürst und Muhker .....Max Ring.
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Uarda .....Georg Ebers.
Im Paradiese .....Paul Heyse.
Nena Sahib.....J. Retcliffe.
Der Kaiser .....Georg Ebers.
Die Fürst von Montenegro .....Winterfield.
Brigitta .....Auerbach.
Quisisana .....Spielhagen.
Des Cäsars Ende .....
Die Junge Frau .....
Angela.....Spielhagen.
Schuld und Sühne .....
Der Todesgruk der Legionen .....
Amtmanns Magt.....G. Marlitt.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1883. [559

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IN A HEALTHY SITUATION,
with
GARDEN, STABLE, AND COACH HOUSE.
Full Particulars to be sent to
E. B.,
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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1882. [9

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO ADVERTISERS.

SHIPPING FIRMS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, COMMERCIAL HOUSES, and ADVERTISERS generally are informed that arrangements have now been completed to issue daily in connection with all
ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET,
FREE OF CHARGE.

As the scale of charges in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, which has a guaranteed circulation of FIVE HUNDRED COPIES is fixed at an exceedingly low rate, the attention of Advertisers is directed to the many advantages offered by this journal as a General Advertising Medium, and the support of the Mercantile community and the public generally is respectfully solicited.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

Intimations.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

SHIPCHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, PRAYA CENTRAL.

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AMERICAN CAST STEEL SHOVELS.
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VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN CHAMPAGNE.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1882. [10

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HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong and Visitors that he has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents. Having now in his employ three competent Assistants who are always in attendance, he guarantees to execute this class of work, in all its branches, with a perfection which cannot be excelled in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents.
Shampooing .....25 Cents.
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Trimming Beards .....25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED RATES.
RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate. [711

STAG HOTEL.
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.00.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and within easy distance of the principal landing places.

475] J. COOK, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENTS have now been completed which will enable this Office to undertake all kinds of JOB PRINTING, including DIRECTORS' REPORTS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BALL ROOM, and VISITING CARDS, PROSPECTUSES, DEBIT NOTES, LABELS, PROGRAMMES of ENTERTAINMENTS, TRADE CIRCULARS, and REPORTS, &c., &c.

Accuracy and Best Workmanship guaranteed at the lowest possible rates.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,
7, Pedder's Hill, 1st March, 1882.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE GOLDEN SCISSOR.
No. 13, POTTINGER STREET.

A. M. ROBIN
(LATE OF T. M. LAWSON'S, CALCUTTA.)

TAILOR, Shirt and Breeches Maker and General Outfitter. Mr. ROBIN invites Public Patronage and guarantees a perfect fit at Moderate Charges.

N.B.—Note the address.

THE GOLDEN SCISSOR,
No. 13, Pottinger Street.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1882. [797

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL. [434

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.
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for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtländer and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.
No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [447

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON AERATED WATERS.
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Having Purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S SODA WATER FACTORY is now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and despatch.
SUPERIOR QUALITY IS GUARANTEED.
Consumers are Invited to try those carefully Manufactured SPARKLING WATERS.
THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.
All Orders and Communications should be addressed to The Factory,
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [225

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.

GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION DEALERS,
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand. [9

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND.
L. MALLORY,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [459

JUST PUBLISHED.

PRICE THIRTY CENTS.

THE TYPHOONS OF THE EASTERN SEAS
BY
BREVET LIEUT.-COL. H. S. PALMER,
ROYAL ENGINEERS,
Being a Review of Père Decheveren's Work on the Typhoons of the China Sea.
KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1882.

INTERNATIONAL NOVELTY COMPANY,

KOOLANGSOO, AMOY, (CHINA.)

IMPORTERS OF EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN NOVELTIES.
EMILE PFANKUCHEN,
Manager.
Amoy, 22nd August, 1882. [527

DE SOUZA & CO.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND BOOKBINDERS.
D'AGUILAR STREET.

EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR MARKET REPORTS
Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [4

JUST LANDED AND FOR SALE,

EX "ESMERALDA."

HIGH STANDARD SUGAR, Manufactured by the LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED, at MANILA; in Quantities to suit Purchasers. This Sugar can be specially recommended for family use, as it is made without the use of animal charcoal or sulphuric acid.
Fresh supplies will be received from Manila every fortnight.
TAI YUNE,
Compradore, 2 Eastern Avenue, Central Market.
Hongkong, 20th November, 1882. [17

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES EXECUTED AT VERY LOW RATES AT THE
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.
Account Books ruled to any pattern.
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Commercial.

THIS DAY.

4 o'clock p.m.

The whole attention of the Share Market has been devoted to Banks, and in this stock some very extensive transactions have been booked. On the old terms a large cash business has been put through at 184 per cent. premium for cash, and on time at 186 for the end of January, 188 for February, and 190 for March. Sales Ex New Issue at 155 for cash, and 158 for the end of February have also been reported. The stock remains firm at all these quotations,

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Ex New Issue —155 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue. 142 per cent. premium, sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$1,850 per share; buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—$1,575 per share, sales.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,225 per share.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—$140 per share, sellers.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 890 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—$232½ per share. buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$1125 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company—$327½ per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—53 per cent. premium, sales.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co. —$32 per share premium, buyers.
Hongkong Gas Company—$80 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company—$125 per share.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—par. sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$200 per share, buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—3 per cent. premium.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$113 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Ice Company—$165 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited —$60 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—1½ per cent. prem. ex. int.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2½ per cent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

On London.—Bank, T. T. 3/7½
Bank Bills, on demand 3/7½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight..........3/7½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8½
Credits, at 4 months' sight..........3/8½
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ....3/8½ @ 3/8¾
On Paris.—
Bank Bills, on demand ....4.62.
Credits, at 4 months' sight ....4.72.
On Bombay.—Bank, T.T..................225
On Calcutta.—Bank, T.T..................225
On Shanghai.—
Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 73⅛

EXPORT CARGO.

Per *Coptic*, str., for Yokohama.—4,685 bags Sugar, 1 cask Ginseng, 6 cases Cigars, and 77 packages Merchandise. For San Francisco.—42,338 bags Rice, 21,383 bags Sugar, 430 bags Beans, 30 bags Coffee, 43 bags Tapioca, 17 cases Cigars, 2 cases Silks, 162 boxes Oil, 20 boxes Nutmegs, 2,004 bales Hemp, 86 packages Gambier, 180 packages Tea, 95 boxes Prepared Opium, 5,391 packages Merchandise, and 4 boxes Treasure, valued at $93,270.00. For Victoria, B.C.—200 bags Rice, 238 packages Merchandise, and 4 packages Crude Opium. For Portland, Oregon.—27 packages Merchandise. For Honolulu.—1 package Silks, and 269 packages Merchandise. For Panama,—1,000 bags Rice, 40 packages Merchandise, and 20 packages Tea. For Callao.—11 packages Merchandise. For Demerara.—32 packages Merchandise. For Chicago.—1,234 packages Tea. For New York. —32 packages Tea, 32 packages Matting, 9 packages Merchandise. 126 bales Raw Silk, and 23 cases Raw Silk.

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

New Malwa ....per picul, $530
Old Malwa ....per picul, $550
(Allowance, Taels 12.)
New Patna (first choice) per chest, $550
New Patna (second) ......per chest, $540
New Patna (without choice) per chest $545
New Patna (bottom)......per chest, $552½
New Benares (without choice) per chest, ...$540
New Persian ....per chest, $340
(Allowance, Taels 32).
Old Persian...................per picul, $315
(Allowance, Taels 32).

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

Barometer, Thermometer, &c.	Hongkong: Previous day at 4 P.M.	Hongkong: On date at 10 A.M.	Amoy: Previous day at 4 P.M.	Amoy: On date at 10 A.M.	Shanghai: Previous day at 4 P.M.	Shanghai: On date at 10 A.M.	Manila: Previous day at 4 P.M.	Manila: On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer...........	30.24	30.25	30.22	30.31	30.45	30.50	30.21	30.04
Therm'ter attached	61.5	60.0	61.0	53.0	47.5	33.0	79.1	80.0
Direction of Wind.	NE	E	SW	NE	N	NNW	NW	SSW
Force..............	3	5	1	1	2	2	1	2
Dry Thermometer.	60.5	58.5	61.0	53.0	47.0	31.5	83.7	81.7
Wet Thermometer.	50.5	51.5	57.0	49.0	40.5	29.0	76.0	76.3
Weather............	b m	b	b c	b c	b b	b m	c b	b c
Hour's Rain.........	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen......	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Barometer, level of the sea in inches, tens and hundreds.—Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens kept in the open air in a shaded situation.—Direction of Wind, is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., etc.—Force of Wind, 0 calm. 1 to 3 light breeze. 3 to 5 moderate. 5 to 7 fresh. 7 to 8 strong. 8 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent.—State of Weather, *B.* Clear blue sky. *C.* Cloudy. *D.* Drizzly. *F.* Fog. *G.* Foggy. *H.* Hail. *L.* Lightning. *M.* Misty. *O.* Overcast. *P.* Passing showers. *Q.* Squally. *R.* Rainy. *S.* Snow. *T.* Thunder. *U.* Bad, threatening. *V.* Visibility. *W.* Storm. *Z.* Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification. Rain.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24 the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens and hundreds.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Newchwang, British steamer, 557, Peoples, 8th Jan.,—Amoy 7th January, Bricks.—Butterfield & Swire.
Esmeralda, British steamer, 395, R. Talbot, 8th Jan.,—Manila 5th January, General.—Russell & Co.
Greyhound, British steamer, 244, D. Scott, 8th January,—Hoihow 7th January, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
Keelung, British steamer, 919, Schultze, 8th Jan.,—Chinkiang 4th January, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Alwine, German steamer, 400, F. Thiesen, 8th Jan.,—Manila 4th Jan., General.—Wieler & Co.
Hoihow, British str., 896, O. Hillkirk, 9th Jan., —Wuhu 3rd January, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Bangalore, British steamer, 1,309, J. P. Hassall, 9th Jan.,—Yokohama 31st Dec., Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Chinkiang, British steamer, 799, S. M. Orr. 9th January,—Canton 8th January, General.—Siemssen & Co.
Activ, Danish steamer, 268, N. C. Revebeck, 9th Jan.,—Haiphong 3rd January, and Hoihow 7th, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
Emuy, Spanish steamer, 222, A. Rementeria, 9th Jan.,—Manila 5th January, General.—Remedios & Co.
Vorsetjen, German steamer, 1,750, F. Lutjens, 9th Jan.,—Manila 5th January, General.—Siemssen & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Meteor, German bark, for Havre.
Telemachus, British steamer, for Amoy.
Esmeralda, British steamer, for Amoy.
Minerva, German brig, for Iloilo.
Don Juan, Spanish steamer, for Manila.
Sherard Osborn, British steamer, for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

January 8, *Vladivostock*, Russian steamer, for Amoy.
January 9, *Poo-chi*, Chinese str., for Hoihow.
January 9, *Mirzapore*, British str., for Singapore and Bombay.
January 9, *Hoihow*, British str., for Canton.
January 9, *Keelung*, British steamer, for Canton.
January 9, *Newchwang*, British steamer, for Canton.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Greyhound*, str., from Hoihow.—16 Chinese.
Per *Emuy*, str., from Manila.—90 Chinese.
Per *Activ*, str., from Haiphong.—56 Chinese.
Per *Bangalore*, str., from Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. Beadon and family, Messrs. Buchanan, Satow, Smith, Wilson, Comrie, Uloth, Crummuck, and 32 Chinese.
Per *Hoihow*, str., from Wuhu.—12 Chinese.
Per *Esmeralda*, str., from Manila.—Messrs. Julian Mendezona, H. H. Young, and Walter Dürr, 98 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Poo-chi*, str., for Hoihow.—20 Chinese.
Per *Mirzapore*, str., from Hongkong for Singapore.—Mr. B. A. Klyme, Vallance, and Eassabhoy. From Shanghai for Singapore.—Mr. Chin Wing and servant, and Mr. D. Brandt. For London.—Dr. and Mrs. Macleod, 2 children, and amah, Rev. T. and Mrs. Bryson, 2 children, and amah, Mrs. Sim, and 38 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Telemachus*, str., for Amoy.—4 Europeans and 70 Chinese.
Per *Esmeralda*, str., for Amoy.—98 Chinese.
Per *Don Juan*, str., for Manila.—2 Europeans.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Esmeralda* reports left Manila on the 5th instant. Had strong monsoon and very high sea.

The Spanish steamship *Emuy* reports left Manila on the 5th instant. Had strong N.E. winds and heavy sea.

The British steamship *Greyhound* reports left Hoihow on the 7th instant. Had strong monsoon and fine weather all throughout the passage.

The British steamship *Keelung* reports left Chinkiang on 4th instant. Had fresh monsoon and clear weather throughout. Passed the German corvette *Elizabeth*, bound North, off Tamabout Island on the 7th.

The British steamship *Hoihow* reports left Wuhu on the 3rd instant at 8 p.m.; arrived in Hongkong at 7.10. a.m. on the 9th. The first part of the passage had strong N.W. winds with fine clear weather. The latter part had moderate breeze and fine weather to port.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN JAPAN, CHINA, AND MANILA.

Bertha	Hongkong	Nov.	2
Oleander	Amoy	Nov.	2
Vorwaerts (s.)	Hongkong	Nov.	2
Glenfruin (s.)	Shanghai	Nov.	6
Endymion	Hongkong	Nov.	6
Priam (s.)	Shanghai	Nov.	7
Poncha	Manila	Nov.	7
Merionethshire (s.)	Yokohama	Nov.	8
Asia (s.)	Manila	Nov.	8
Stirling Castle (s.)	Hongkong	Nov.	20
John M. Clerk	Manila	Nov.	21
Deucalion (s.)	Yokohama	Nov.	21

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.
(Corrected to Date).

Khorassan	Antwerp	Aug.	24
Spica	Cardiff	Aug.	24
Marie	Hamburg	Sept.	2
Nieuwe Waterweg	Hamburg	Sept.	5
Fluellin	Sunderland	Sept.	6
Weser	Cardiff	Sept.	9
B. P. Cheney	Cardiff	Sept.	9
Napier	Antwerp	Sept.	9
Mary Whitridge	New York	Sept.	12
Phœnix	Hamburg	Sept.	17
Marie	Cardiff	Sept.	21
Heinrich	Cardiff	Sept.	22
Deutschland	Penarth	Sept.	25
Emma T. Crowell	New York	Oct.	2
Dorothea	Cardiff	Oct.	4
Lucia	London	Oct.	13
Adolph	Hamburg	Oct.	13
Wandering Jew	Cardiff	Oct.	20
Adele	Cardiff	Oct.	21
Auguste	Newport	Oct.	24
Hesperia (s.)	Ymuiden	Oct.	24
Annie J. Marshall	New York	Nov.	8
Ulysses (s.)	London	Nov.	12
Flintshire (s.)	London	Nov.	13
Glaucus (s.)	Liverpool	Nov.	20
Glencarn (s.)	London	Nov.	21
Inca	Hamburg	Nov.	21

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & Co.'s Register).

YESTERDAY.

Barometer—1 P.M. 30.318
Barometer—4 P.M. 30.298
Thermometer—1 P.M. 63
Thermometer—4 P.M. 62
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb) 52
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb) 54

TO-DAY.

Barometer—9 A.M. 30.310
Thermometer—9 A.M. 60
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb) 54
Barometer—1 P.M. 30.290
Thermometer—1 P.M. ....[illegible]
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb) ....[illegible]
Thermometer—Maximum ....[illegible]
Thermometer—Minimum (over night) ....[illegible]

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Ægean, British steamer, 749, Thomas, 31st Dec.,—Saigon 23rd Dec., General.—Tung Kee & Co.
Arratoon Apcar, British steamer, 1,392, A. B. Mactavish, 2nd Jan.,—Calcutta 16th Dec., Sandhead 17th, Penang 22nd, and Singapore 24th, Opium and General.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.—Kowloon Dock.
Bellona, German steamer, 707, W. Schaefer, 6th January,—Swatow 5th January, General.—Siemssen & Co.—Kowloon Dock.
Chi-yuen, Chinese steamer, 1,193, F. Wallace, 22nd Dec.,—Singapore 13th Dec., General. —C. M. S. N. Co.—Cosmopolitan Dock.
City of Tokio, American str., Maury, 5,079, 4th January,—San Francisco 5th Dec., and Yokohama 29th, General.—P. M. S. N. Co.
Crusader, British steamer, 647, T. Rowin, 13th November,—Saigon 7th November, Rice.—Chong Wo Cheang.—Kowloon Dock.
Dale, British steamer, 644, E. Allason, 2nd Jan., —Bangkok 15th December, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
Danube, British steamer, 561, Newton, 7th Jan., —Bangkok 26th Dec., General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
Don Juan, Spanish steamer, 654 Marquez—Brandao & Co.
Douglas, British steamer, 982, Samuel Ashton, January 6th,—Foochow 3rd January, Amoy 4th, and Swatow 5th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.
Euxine, British steamer, 978 J. B. Peters, 26th Dec.,—Melbourne 15th November, Coal and General.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
Fame, British steamer, 117, Stopani, (tug plying) Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
Hongkong, British steamer, 67, April 14th,—Kwok Acheong & Sons.
Moray, British steamer, 2,185, Wm. Tutton, 3rd January,—Calcutta 16th Dec., Penang 23rd, and Singapore 26th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Odin, Norwegian steamer, 958, Sorensen, 6th Jan.,—Saigon 19th Dec., Merchandise.—Siemssen & Co.
Peter der Grosse, Russian steamer, 548, Gerhard Schroock, 6th Jan.,—Nagasaki 1st Coals.—Melchers & Co.
Phœnix, German steamer, 789, H. J. Behrens, 6th January,—Saigon 30th December, Rice. —Siemssen & Co.
Remus, British steamer, 652, J. B. Fryer, 27th Dec.,—Manila 24th December, Cigars and Sapanwood.—Dunn, Melbye & Co.
Sherard Osborn, British steamer, 875, Francis Worsley, 7th Jan.,—Singapore 28th Dec., Telegraph Cable.—E. E. A. & C. T. Co.
Tamsui, British steamer, 919, S. Valler, 8th Jan., Saigon 1st January, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.
Telemachus, British steamer, 1,422, H. Jones, 8th Jan.,—London 16th November, and Singapore 29th December, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Yangtsze, British steamer, 784, 16th Dec.,—Canton 15th Dec., General.—Siemssen & Co.
Yottung, British steamer, 286, H. Kennett, June 23rd,—Quangai 19th June, General.—Kwok Acheong & Sons.

SAILING VESSELS.

Alden Bessie, American bark, A. Noyes, 22nd Dec.,—Portland, Oregon 12th Nov., Spars. —Melchers & Co.
Andreas, German bark, 423, F. Hoyer, 27th November,—Newchwang 16th Nov., Beans. —Siemssen & Co.
Anna Bertha, German bark, 480, Krause, 27th November,—Newchwang 14th Nov., Beans. —Siemssen & Co.
Antoinetee, British bark, 1,014, E. T. Bunje, 6th January,—Manila 27th December, Ballast.—Order.
Billy Simpson, British bark, 432, Brown, 9th Dec.,—Cebu 26th Nov., General.—Master.
Charon Wattana, Siamese bark, 565, G. F. Ulrich, 21st Dec.,—Chefoo 13th December, General.—Chinese.
Coloma, American bark, 853, Noyes, 5th Jan., Portland, Oregon 8th November, Lumber.—Melchers & Co.
Conquest, American bark, 516, Carins, 20th Nov.,—Newcastle 22nd Sept., Coal.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
C. F. Sargent, American ship, 1,704, D. H. Atherton, 21st November,—Cardiff 23rd June, Coals.—Borneo Co. Limited.
Dora, German ship, 1,259, H. Meyer, 22nd November,—Cardiff 1st July, Coal.—Melchers & Co.
Ella S. Thayer, American ship, 1,098, Davis, 22nd October,—put back.—Russell & Co.
Erl Konig, German bark, 456, A. Naurch, 27th Nov.,—Newchwang 16th Nov., Beans.—Siemssen & Co.
Hallgerda, British ship, 1,087, Meikle, 5th Dec., —Kobe 26th November, Ballast.—Captain.
Helens, British bark, 433, J. Inkster, 28th Nov., —Newchwang 19th Nov., Beans.—Melchers & Co.
Herbert Black, American bark, 575, Treat, 13th Dec.,—Nagasaki 5th Dec., Coal.—Captain.—Kowloon Dock.
Hermann, German bark, 453, W. Pens, 10th Dec.,—Chefoo 28th Nov., General.—Wieler & Co.
Jacobine, German bark, 417, C. H. Christiansen, 10th Dec.,—Iloilo 25th Nov., Wood.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.—Kowloon Dock.
J. D. Brewer, American bark, 962, W. L. Josselyn, 6th Jan.,—Whampoa 5th Jan., General.—Captain.
Juno, German bark, 517, H. C. Breckwoldt, 29th Nov.,—Hamburg 22nd July, General. —Melchers & Co.
Kishon, British steamer, 491, Thomas S. Howitt, 3rd January,—Touron 6th December, Salt.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
Louisa, German 3-m. sch., 245, Schlerloch, 2nd Jan.,—Whampoa 31st Dec., General.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
Meteor, German bark, 594, T. Hortsmann, 24th October,—New York 17th May, Kerosine Oil.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Minerva, German brig, 319, P. Duhme, 10th Dec.,—Whampoa 9th December, General.—Melchers & Co.
Nonpareil, British bark, 399, E. Finlayson, 9th November,—Newchwang 30th Oct., Beans. —Chong Woo.—Kowloon Dock.
Samuel D. Carleton, American bark, 884, Geo. A. Freeman, October 9th,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 10th August, Coal.—Order.—Cosmopolitan Dock.
Schwan, German brig, 276, J. Schroder, 7th Jan.,—Chefoo 27th Dec., General.—Siemssen & Co.

CANTON.

Amoy, British steamer, 814, C. Hermann, 8th January,—Shanghai 5th January, General. —Siemssen & Co.
Fu-yew, Chinese steamer, 920, Barfoot, 6th Jan., —Shanghai 3rd January, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
Posang, British steamer, 983, Irvine, 8th Jan., Shanghai 5th January, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

WHAMPOA.

Shun-on, Annamite steamer, 136, W. Blumenberg, 20th Nov.,—Touron 11th Nov., Ballast.—Shun Woo Yuen.

AMOY.

In Port on 3rd January, 1883.

Alex. Newton, British bark, 308 (Newton)—Boyd & Co.
Anna, German schooner, 347 (Deinschein)—Pasedag & Co.
Chloris, German bark, 334 (Matzen)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Faugh Balaugh, German schooner, 240 (Rutc)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Flodden, British bark, 337 (Henderson)—Boyd & Co.
Francisca, German bark, 368 (Jessen)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Frohlich, German brig, 360 (Moller)—Pasedag & Co.
Helene, German bark, 263 (J. Rieck)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Henrik Ibsen, Norwegian bark, 274 (Christensen)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Hugo & Otto, Norwegian bark, 457 (M. Koeld)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Juno, German bark, 266 (Nielsen)—Pasedag & Co.
Kjobenhavn, Danish bark, 353 (Magleby)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Louise, American schooner, 280 (Lawrence)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Magenta, British schooner, 329 (Coalfleet)—Pasedag & Co.
Magic, British schooner, 214 (H. Lass)—Russell & Co.
Tartar, German brig, 256 (T. Runge)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Vivid, British bark, 234 (Peterson)—H. A. Petersen & Co.

FOOCHOW.

In Port on 28th December, 1882.

Fantaisie, British bark, 696 (Bice)—Purdon & Co.
Oceania, British bark, 320 (Norquay)—Adamson, Bell & Co.

SHANGHAI.

In Port on 3rd January, 1883.

Batavia, British bark, 367 (Inokay)—Nils Moller.
Brenda, British brig, 291 (Swensen)—Nils Moller.
Channel Queen, British bark, (Lacheur)—Chapman, King & Co.
Chingtah, Chinese bark, 472 (Taylor)—C. M. S. N. Co.
Emma, German schooner, 219 (Michelsen)—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
Hedvig, British bark, 375 (Davey)—Nils Moller.
John Smith, American schooner, 561 (Kustil)—Wisner & Co.
Kolga, British bark, 541 (Kiolseth.)—Russell & Co.
Marie Louise, German bark, 915 (Behring)—Russell & Co.
Sofia, Swedish bark, 280 (Pehrsson)—Nils Moller.
Southern Chief, American ship, 1,283 (Higgins) —C. & J. Trading Co.
Star of India, British bark, 1,040 (Parslow)—Melchers & Co.
Stout, Norwegian bark, 581 (Hennester)—Chapman, King & Co.
Therese, German bark, 390, (Hansen)—Melchers & Co.
Zebina Goudey, British bark, 1,037 (Cook)—Melchers & Co.

YOKOHAMA.

In Port on 28th December, 1882.

Ada, British schooner, 73 (J. Goldie)—H. Cook.
A. Cashman, Russian schooner, 50 (Sternberg)—F. Ketz.
Alexander, American schooner, 50 (Carlson)—H. Cook.
Alma, American schooner, 52 (Tibbey)—J. D. Carroll & Co.
A. Marshall, British ship, 1,096 (McFaden)—R. Isaacs & Bro.
Anglo-America, British ship, 1,533, (Homewood)
Black Diamond, German bark, 670 (Boyd)—P. Bohm.
Coryphene, American bark, 812 (G. W. Ginn)—Frazar & Co.
Cremona, American bark, 608 (Gove)—Frazar & Co.
Diana, American schooner, 75 (Peterson)—Captain.
Else, German brig, 287 (Holm)—P. Bohm.
E. von Beaulieu, German bark, 336 (Getting)—Grosser & Co.
Helena, American schooner, 40 (Bischof)—M. Ginsbuy.
Herschel, German ship, 787 (Wepper)—Reimers & Co.
Kassa, British bark, 312 (J. Brown)—Order.
Manhegan, British bark, 1,143 (Paulsen)—Fauver & Co.
M. C. Bohm, German schooner, 56—P. Bohm.
Paul Revere, American ship, 1,735 (J. Mullin)—C. & J. Trading Co.
Osaka, British bark, 527 (Lowe)—Corner & Co.
Raphael, American ship, 1,543 (Nicholson)—C. & J. Trading Co.
Roderick Hay, German bark, 290 (Nicholson)—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Rose, American schooner, 40 (Wilson)—W. Copeland.
Sophie, Russian brig, 330 (P. Lemascheffey)—F. Retz.
Stella, Russian schooner, 40 (Isaacs)—F. Retz.
Zephyr, British schooner, 250 (Ewart)—P. Hodnett.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Albatross, screw sloop, 4 guns, Commander Errington, Hongkong.
Champion, corvette, 14 guns, Captain Russell S. G. Pasley, Singapore.
Cleopatra, corvette, 14 guns, Captain Hippisley, Shanghai.
Curacoa, corvette, 14 guns, Captain S. Long, Yokohama.
Daring, composite sloop, 4 guns, Commander F. J. J. Elliott, Kobe.
Encounter, steam corvette, 14 guns, Captain G. Robinson, Hongkong.
Esk, double-screw gunboat, 3 guns, In reserve, Hongkong.
Flying-Fish, sloop, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander Hoskyn, Nagasaki.
Fly, double-screw gun-vessel, 4 guns, Lieut. Commander J. Hope, Hongkong.
Foxhound, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander McQuhae, Sandakan.
Iron Duke, double-screw iron frigate, 14 guns, Captain R. E. Tracey, Singapore.
Kestrel, double-screw gun-vessel, 4 guns, Commander E. Hotham, Hongkong.
Lily, screw gun-vessel, 3 guns, Commander Evens, Hongkong.
Magpie, surveying vessel, 4 guns, Lieut.-Com. Carpenter, Nagasaki.
Midge, double-screw gun-vessel, In reserve, Hongkong.
Moorhen, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander J. H. Corfe, Yokohama.
Pegasus, sloop, 6 guns, Commander E. F. Day, Singapore.
Sheldrake, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut.-Comander M. Bridger, Shanghai.
Swift, double-screw gun-vessel, 5 guns, Commander Collins, en route Hongkong.
Tweed, double-screw gunboat, 3 guns, in reserve, Hongkong.
Vigilant, paddle despatch-vessel, 2 guns, Lieut.-Commander C. Lindsay, Hongkong.
Wivern, turret-ship, 4 guns, in reserve, Hongkong.
Zephyr, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieutenant-Commander Pollard, Chefoo.

Intimations.

A H O Y.
HOY LEE.

MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, & CAP MAKER.

HAS for Sale, every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds. Bamboo Blinds, Mattings of own Manufacture. China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs, Silk Coats a Specialité, a perfect fit and best material guaranteed.

No. 112, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [347

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has all kinds of House and Ship COAL for Sale in large or small quantities at Moderate Prices. Strong and Commodious small steamers on hire for towing purposes, Excursions, &c., &c., CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.

Apply to
HING LEE,
37, Tung Man Lane.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [227

T O K K E E.

C O A L M E R C H A N T,
18, Wing Sing Lane, Hongkong.

KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of House and Steam COAL of the best quality, at moderate rates. The "CUM LOONG," "CUM CHOW," "CUM SHUEN," "CUM LEE," Steam Launches for Hire at $3 for 1st hour, $2 for 2nd and $1 for 3rd hour, "CUM ON," and "CUM KAI," at $3 for 1st hour, $2 for 2nd hour, and for longer periods according to arrangement.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1882. [700

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.

HAS FOR SALE.

CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros, Vegueros, Regalias, Londres, Nuevo Habanos of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCOS of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes, Jewellery of Chaste Designs. Sun Hats, &c., &c.; Commissions Executed.

JOSE M. BASA.
No. 51, B., Queen's Road, Central.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [297

Y E U Q U A.

SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE PAINTER.
PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.
LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLORS.
All Work Executed by First-Class Artists.
IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITE.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
No. 52, C., Queen's Road Central, Upstairs.
H O N G K O N G.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [211

S Z H I N G.

TAILOR.

DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Shawls, &c., &c.
HAT AND CAP MAKER.
Ladies material made up, and a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Charges.
MATTING AND MANILA CIGARS, FOR SALE.
No. 76, Wellington Street,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 12th October, 1882. [691

L I N G S H I N G.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
No. 5, Wellington Street, Hongkong,

THE CHEAPEST Shop in the Trade.

Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed.

Special experience in making Gentlemen's Riding Boots.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [207

HONGKONG RACES, 1882.

N O W R E A D Y, P R I C E 25c.

A COMPLETE REPORT of the HONGKONG RACE MEETING of 1882,
IN PAMPLET FORM, REPRINTED FROM THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH".
As only a limited number will be printed, orders should be sent without delay to the
"Hongkong Telegraph" Office
No. 6, Peddar's Hill.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1882.

C H I E N A M.

GOLD AND SILVERSMITH, WATCH MAKER
AND
E N G R A V E R,
WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED
ON MODERATE TERMS;
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.
No. 72, Wellington Street,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [214

S U N S H I N G.

DEALER IN SILKS.

CANTON and Shanghai Gauzes, Crape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Curios, &c., &c., &c. The best house in the trade for high-class Curios. GOLD and SILVER JEWELRY of the most artistic designs, Engraver on Stamps, Seals, &c., &c. The public and Travellers are invited to inspect the show rooms.

No. 62, Queen's Road, Central,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [298

THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDING COMPANY,
31, Red Lion Square, Holborn, W.C., LONDON.

SHANKS, REVELL, & Co.,
Proprietors,
NEWSPAPER, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL TYPE FOUNDERS.

Sole Proprietors of Johnson and Atkinson's Automatic Machinery for Casting and Finishing Printing Type, and Manufacturers of Johnson's Patent Hard Metal, patented April 5th, 1854.

Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing Plant at specially reduced rates.

All kinds of Printing Machines, Presses, Paper, and everything connected with Printing Business supplied on most reasonable terms.

Special Agent for China, Japan, and the Far East,
ROBERT FRASER-SMITH,
No. 7, Peddar's Hill, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1882.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow.—Per *Douglas*, to-day, the 9th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Bangkok.—Per *Dale*, to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 7.30 A.M.

For Singapore, Port Darwin, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, &c., &c., &c. —Per *Euxine*, to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Emuy*, to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Phœnix*, on Thursday, the 11th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Nagasaki and Yokohama.—Per *Bangalore*, on Friday, the 12th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Straits Settlements and Calcutta.—Per *Moray* and *Arratoon Apcar*, on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

The Postal Guide published in 1879 being now somewhat out of date, a revised issue is printed in the *Hongkong Directory and Hong List for the Far East* for 1882, which supersedes all previous editions.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet "DJEMNAH," will be despatched on Tuesday, the 16th instant, with Mails to the United Kingdom, Europe, and places beyond, *viâ Naples*; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India (*viâ* Madras), the Australasian Colonies, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet "CITY OF TOKIO" will be despatched on Tuesday, the 16th instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—

At 2.15 P.M. Registry ceases.

At 2.30 P.M. Post-office closes, but Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS.
THE FRENCH MAIL.—DAY BEFORE DEPARTURE.

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the night box, which is always open out of office hours.

DAY OF DEPARTURE.

7. A.M., Post Office opens.
10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
11 A.M., Mail closes, except for Late Letters.
11.10 A.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.
11.40 A.M., Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 Cents until time of departure.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the British Contract Packet:—

DAY OF DEPARTURE.

NOON.—Money Order Office closes.
2.00 P.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
3.00 P.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.
3.10 P.M.—Letters may be posted with late fee of 10 cents until
3.30 P.M.—when the Post Office closes entirely.
3.40 P.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with late fee of 10 cents until time of departure.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LETTERS.

1.—Privates in H.M. Army or Navy. Non-commissioned Officers,* Bandmasters, Army Schoolmasters (not Superintending or First Class) Writers or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom by mail at the rate of four cents (two-pence) each, which may be prepaid either in Imperial or in Hongkong Stamps. By private steamer the postage is two cents (one penny).

2.—The same privileges apply to letters addressed to the Privates and Non-commissioned Officers named above.

3.—Private steamers leave Hongkong for London about every ten days.

4.—The letters must not exceed half an ounce. No handkerchiefs, jewellery, &c., can be sent, even with the ends open.

5.—If from a Soldier or Sailor his class and description must be stated in full on the letter, the cover of which must be signed by the Commanding Officer, with name of regiment, ship, &c., in full. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class and description, with name of regiment, ship, &c., must be stated in full.

5.—Soldiers and Sailors have no privileges with regard to books or papers, nor can these be prepaid with Imperial Stamps.

LETTER BOXES.

Many boxes of letters are received at the Post Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a seal.

The attention of boxholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognisable seal, and of sending a chit-book or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether the contents of the box ever reached the Post Office; the omission of the former, as to whether part of them might not have been abstracted for the sake of the Postage Stamps.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Letters, per ½ oz.	10 Cents.
Post Cards, each	3 Cents.
Books, Patterns, and Commercial Papers, per 2 oz.	2 Cents.
Newspapers & Prices Current, each	2 Cents.
Registration	10 Cents.
Do. with return receipt	15 Cents.

Commercial papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge is the same as for Books, but all packets of and under 4 oz. weight are charged 5 Cents.

LETTERS FOR THE UNITED STATES BY SAILING SHIP.

When it is desired to forward letters to the United States by a sailing ship which is not notified as carrying a mail, it is only necessary to post the letters in the ordinary way, marked with the name of the ship, and prepaid 10 cents per half ounce as usual. The Post Office then undertakes the duty of obtaining notice of departure and despatching the correspondence. It is requested that the letters be posted if possible at least one day before the date fixed for sailing.

TEA MUSTERS.

Persons who send Musters of Tea through the Post in Tins are requested to have them made flat or square instead of round, as it is impossible to pack round tins securely in the mail [illegible]. It is believed that the tea will travel more safely in flat tins, which are not so liable as round ones to be bulged in. 4 by 3 by 1½ inches is suggested as a good size. The tins should not have sharp corners.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz.:—Conductors, [illegible] or Corporals.

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRASER-SMITH, at No. 7, Peddar's Hill, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong,—January 9, 1883.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 298. TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1883. SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CIGARETTES.

"THE WHITE ELEPHANT."

AMBER TIPPED,

PURE RICE PAPER.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1883. [296

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND...Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 8th May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, ESQ., Chairman.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. | WM. MEYERINK, Esq.
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. | G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co, Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent, 68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF EDINBURGH & LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL.....£6,000,000 STERLING.
INVESTED FUNDS .....£3,000,000.
ANNUAL INCOME .....£ 700,000.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company and are prepared to GRANT FIRE INSURANCES at CURRENT RATES.

HESSE & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [40

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL..$833,333.33
RESERVE FUND..... $70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq..... | LEE YAT LAU, Esq.
LO YEOK MOON, Esq. | CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.
Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457

L. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.
No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [5

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE OFFERS FROM SUITABLE PERSONS FOR A FIVE OR TEN YEARS LEASE OF THE HONGKONG HOTEL, AND FURNITURE COMPLETE.

This well known HOTEL is situated in the Queen's Road, Hongkong, within a few yards of the principal landing place in the Colony.

It is a large and commodious building, replete with every modern improvement and convenience. It contains an ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS BAR, A LARGE BILLIARD ROOM, READING ROOM, A DINING HALL to accommodate 170 Persons, FIFTY TWO BED ROOMS, TWO CAPITAL BOWLING ALLEYS, together with all the other necessaries of a well appointed Hotel.

It is the only First Class Hotel in the Colony, and is always patronised by a number of permanent boarders, consisting principally of Government Officials, Military and Naval Officers and their Families, &c.

It is at present under a Lease to Messrs. DORABJEE and HING-KEE, which lease expires on the 15th October, 1883.

Applications to be addressed :—
THE CHAIRMAN,
THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED.
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1883. [34

WANTED.

AN ENGAGEMENT, either as BOOKKEEPER or GENERAL ASSISTANT, by a Gentleman, who has a few hours during the day, disengaged. In case full office hours is required, arrangements might be made with a few days' notice. Good references. Salary no object.

Apply to
F.,
Care of this Office.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1882. [14

WANTED.

BY THE ADVERTISER A SITUATION AS OFFICE ASSISTANT OR STORE-KEEPER. Address :—

M. E. G.
Care of *Hongkong Telegraph*.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1882. [19

THE LONDON & SINGAPORE ANTI-FOULING PAINT COMPANY, LIMITED.

(DENNYS' PATENTS).

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACTS 1862 TO 1880, THE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS BEING LIMITED TO THE AMOUNT OF THEIR SHARES.

CAPITAL.....£250,000
IN 250,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

FIRST ISSUE OF 150,000 SHARES AT PAR.

PAYABLE 5S. ON APPLICATION, 10S. ON ALLOTMENT, THE BALANCE NOT TO BE CALLED UP WITHOUT THREE MONTHS' NOTICE.

DIRECTORS.

ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD AUGUSTUS INGLEFIELD, C.B., F.R.S., 99, Queen's Gate, London, S.W.
JOHN SCARLETT CAMPBELL, Esq., 1, Queen's Gate Place, London, S.W.
ROBERT RICE, Esq., Director, Singapore Gas Co., Limited, Acar Lodge, Bramley Hill, South Croydon.
HENRY THOMAS COLE, Q.C., (late M.P., for Penryn and Falmouth) Recorder of Plymouth and Devonport, 17, Prince of Wales Terrace, Kensington Palace, London, W.
LOUIS GLASS, Esq., (Messrs. Guthrie & Co., Singapore, and Messrs. Scott & Co., Idol Lane, Great Tower Street, London, E.C., Merchants).
*THOMAS SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Guthrie & Co., Singapore, and Messrs. Scott & Co., Idol Lane, Great Tower Street, E.C., Merchants), Chairman, Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Singapore.
*JOHN DILL ROSS, Esq., Merchant and Shipowner, Singapore.
*GEORGE JOHN MANSFIELD, Esq., (Messrs. W. Mansfield & Co., Merchants), Agents, Ocean Steam and National Steam Ship Companies, Singapore.
*KHOO TEONG POH, Esq., (Messrs. Bun Hin & Co., Bun Hin's Line of Steamers), Merchant and Shipowner, Singapore.
* THOSE GENTLEMEN WITH AN ASTERISK, AGAINST THEIR NAMES ALSO FORM THE SINGAPORE COMMITTE.

BANKERS.

The ALLIANCE BANK, Limited, Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C.
The HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
The CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of India, London, and China.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. COLE & RODYK, 7, Mincing Lane, London, E.C.
Messrs. RODYK & DAVIDSON, Singapore.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. FOSTER, HIGHT & Co., Chartered Accountants.

LONDON COMPANY'S OFFICES,
3, Copthall Buildings, London, E.C.

Applications for Shares will be received by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION or their Agents at Hongkong, Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Hankow, Ningpo, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Hiogo, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, and Manila ;—and by the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of India, London, and China or their Agents at Penang, Malacca, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Galle, Rangoon, Moulmein, Batavia, Sourabaya, Macassar, Bangkok, Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Brisbane, and Perth ;—and at Singapore, by either of those Banks. Forms of application for Shares, Prospectuses and Pamphlets, may be obtained from the Bankers or their Agents, on and after MONDAY, the 11th instant, December, 1882.

Singapore, 9th December, 1882. [843

Intimations.

W. BREWER

IS NOW SHOWING A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

VERY CHOICE

FINE ART GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

PANEL PICTURES OF SCOTCH SCENERY IN OILS.
LARGE OIL COLOURS IN MASSIVE FRAMES.
FINELY FINISHED AND RETOUCHED
OLEOGRAPHS, ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS,
&c., &c., &c.

PRICES, VERY MODERATE.

W. BREWER,
QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1882. [703

"NOVELTY STORE."

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

NOW SHOWING A LARGE AND SELECT ASSORTMENT OF

TOYS AND NOVELTIES

IN
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND AMERICAN GOODS,
VERY SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
ALSO
Just Opened
NEW NOVELS IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH,
BOOKS OF REFERENCE IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH,
RELIGIOUS WORKS IN ELEGANTLY BOUND COVERS,
PICKWICK PAPERS,
AND
A VARIETY OF CHEAP NOVELS.
ALL QUITE NEW AND OFFERED AT MODERATE PRICES.

S. MEYERS,
Manager.
Hongkong, 6th December, 1882. [28

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING.

EX. RECENT ARRIVALS.

TINSELLED GRENADINES.
LADIES CHEAP COSTUMES.
BROCADED SILKS.
MOIRE SILKS.
COLOURED SATINS.
PLUSH VELVETS.
COLOURED FLANNELS.
WHITE FLANNELS.
DIAPERS AND IRISH LINENS.
TORCHON LACES.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF WHITE AND CREAM LACES.
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED CLOAKS.
INFANTS' SILK AND SATIN HATS.
CHILDRENS' BOOTS AND SHOES IN EVERY SIZE.
LADIES' WHITE SATIN SHOES.
COLOURED MALTESE BRAIDS.
&c., &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1883. [659

To be Let.

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
No. 8, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st Novemember, 1882. [7

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in Belvedere Terrace, Bonham Road, and TWO HOUSES on High Street.

Apply to
DE SOUZA & Co.,
or
ON THE PREMISES.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1883. [35

TO LET.

AN UNFURNISHED ROOM IN HOUSE, No. 9, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Apply
R. E.,
Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1882. [21

TO LET.

PARSEE VILLA (5 ROOMS), Robinson Road, also A TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 ROOMS) in Mosque Junction. Both the above HOUSES have Gas and Water laid on ; and immediate possession can be had.

For Particulars apply to
D. NOWROJEE,
Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1882. [18

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS..... $22 per Case.
PINTS..... $23 per Case.

Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [8

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
CROWN
CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [418

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I have THIS DAY PURCHASED under a Bill of Sale, the GOODWILL, PLANT, MACHINERY, STOCK-IN-TRADE AND FIXTURES OF THE FIRM OF DE SOUZA & Co., PRINTERS, &c., OF HONGKONG ; and beg to intimate that I will carry on the BUSINESS under the same Name.

By strict attention, First-class Workmanship, and Moderate Charges I hope to merit the Patronage of the Hongkong public.

F. D. GUEDES.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1882. [20

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

I HAVE This Day Resumed my Duties as SECRETARY to the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1883. [42

NOTICE.

WE have This Day Admitted Mr. SIMEON ABRAHAM NATHAN, a PARTNER in Our Firm in Hongkong and China.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1883. [32

For Sale.

TO SPORTSMEN.

FOR SALE AT LESS THAN COST.

OWING TO OWNER LEAVING THE COLONY.

1 Silk-lined RACING SADDLE.
RACING WHIPS with Silver Mounts.

The above, which are ALL NEW, may be seen at the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE and will be Sold a BARGAIN.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1882. [12

C. L. THEVENIN.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.
HAS FOR SALE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF WHITE AND RED BURGUNDIES AT MODERATE PRICES.
A Capital AMONTILLADO SHERRY.
Assorted LIQUEURS of the best quality.
BON BONS, FRENCH PRESERVES, FRESH BUTTER and CHEESE by Every French Mail. PERFUMERY, &c., &c.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [6

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA SINGAPORE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, and BRISBANE. Taking Cargo at through rates for ADELAIDE, all NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIAN PORTS, NEW CALEDONIA and FIJI.)

THE Steamship
"EUXINE,"
Captain Peters, will be despatched as above, TO-MORROW, the 10th January, 1883, at FOUR P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 28th December, 1882. [26

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Spanish Steamer
"EMUY,"
Captain Ortuzar, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 10th inst., at FIVE P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1883. [46

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship
"ARRATOON APCAR,"
Captain A. B. MacTavish, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at THREE P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1883. [47

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship
"C. F. SARGENT,"
Atherton, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 19th December, 1882. [23

FOR NEW YORK.

THE American Barque
"CONQUEST,"
Cairns, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1883. [50

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Bark
"SAMUEL D. CARLETON,"
Freeman, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 19th December, 1882. [24

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Bark
"JOHN D. BREWER,"
Josselyn, Master will load at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 15th December, 1882. [22

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 52, Queen's Road, on FRIDAY, the 26th January instant, at HALF-PAST THREE O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and Electing Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1883. [48

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 26th instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1882. [49

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts and declaring a Dividend.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1883. [52

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1883. [53

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Office, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at A QUARTER-PAST NOON, for the purpose of passing a Resolution to Expunge Article 33 of the Articles of Association.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1883. [54

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship
"CITY OF TOKIO,"
will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 16th January, 1883, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, viâ Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent. from Return Fare ; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return Fare. *These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 15th January, 1883. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day ; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full ; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 29th December, 1882. [1

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE ; VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship
"GAELIC"
will be despatched for San Francisco, *vid* Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at THREE P.M.

Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full ; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent. from Return Fare ; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return Fare. *These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1883. [6

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"ARRATOON APCAR,"
Captain A. B. Tavish, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding her discharge or remaining on board after the 10th inst., will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Consignees are hereby informed, that any claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 12th instant.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1883. [38

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "CITY OF TOKIO" from San Francisco, &c., are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding discharge of the Steamer, will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 4th January, 1883. [5

F. D. GUEDES.

WINE MERCHANT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 5, D'AGUILAR STREET.

HAS always on hand a large assortment of CHOICE WINES of the best quality, at Moderate Prices.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [665

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

INVITE INSPECTION OF A WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

FANCY CHRISTMAS GOODS,

COMPRISING :—

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SWEETS AND CONFECTIONERY.

FANCY SATIN COVERED BOXES.

CUT GLASS TOILET BOTTLES.

CHRISTMAS CARD ALBUMS.

IVORY BACK HAIR BRUSHES.

SCIENTIFIC TOYS.

ATKINSON'S, HENDRIE'S, AND LUBIN'S PERFUMES.

&c., &c., &c.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED 1841. [3

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

MARRIAGE.

At St. John's Cathedral, on the 5th instant, by the Rev. W. Jennings, M.A., Colonial Chaplain, FREDERICK H. HEPPER, of Manila and Cebu, to ALICE M. F., youngest daughter of Captain C. Wharry, R.A., of Old Charlton, Kent.

DEATHS.

On board the steamship *Yangtsze* at Samshui-po, Hongkong, on the 31st December, 1882, EDWARD LEE, Master Mariner, aged 31.

At the Asylum for the Insane, Hollywood Road, Hongkong, on the 1st instant, at 8.15 p.m. DAVID STEWART, aged 51. The funeral will leave the Asylum at 7.15, to-morrow morning. Friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT

ISSUED GRATIS TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1883.

THE much talked-of notice on the water supply of Hongkong, signed by Dr. STEWART, the Acting Colonial Secretary, sent out from the Colonial Secretary's Office on December 16th, and published in the following issue of the *Government Gazette*, still occupies a prominent place in that official organ. As it has been made the subject of a good deal of desultory comment in various circles throughout the Colony, to prevent any anxiety in the minds of residents as to the probability of our water supply being cut off, and also to throw some light on the actual state of affairs, we think it advisable in the public interest to devote a portion of our space to this matter. The Acting Colonial Secretary's notification reads as follows :—

"The continued absence of rain and the consequent scarcity of water in the Pokfulam Reservoir, render it of urgent importance that great economy should be exercised regarding the present diminished supply.

Householders are earnestly requested to adopt all possible precautions against a lavish use of water obtained through the Mains from the Reservoir, and they are desired to prohibit their servants from procuring water from that source for the irrigation of gardens."

We believe we are justified in assuming that this notice was published as the result of information supplied to the Colonial Secretary by the Surveyor General. The water supply of the Colony is within the province of the last named officer's duties, and no doubt the caution to the community emanated either directly or indirectly from the fertile brain of Mr. J. M. PRICE. No one can doubt that it is of urgent importance to husband our existing water supply as much as possible, consequently the Surveyor General, through the medium of the Colonial Secretary and the *Government Gazette*, is perfectly justified in preaching a reasonable economy. It is only a necessary precaution to remind householders against permitting their servants to waste the water either for household purposes, or for the irrigation of gardens. So far, therefore, we agree with what we are quite prepared to believe is in official quarters believed to be a necessary precaution. We object, however, to the delusive wording of the government notification, and regret that the name of such an honorable and high-principled official as Dr. FREDERICK STEWART, should be appended to a statement which is certainly not justified by facts. For this, we desire it to be plainly understood, we do not consider the Acting Colonial Secretary in any way responsible. He has no doubt simply acted on official information received from that department which is responsible for our water supply. The statement above Dr. STEWART'S signature, which we say is not merely delusive, but is positively unwarranted by existing circumstances is that referring to what is termed "the present diminished supply."

We have recently seen statements in our local contemporaries with regard to what the writers wished the community to believe an existing scarcity of water in our Colony. The *Daily Press* actually had the audacity to state that at the recent fatal fire in Queen's Road West, "a serious amount of time was lost by the want of water, and it was not until the flames had seized the whole of the interior of the building that any effective supply was obtained. The delay in getting water was due to the fact that, owing to the prolonged drought, the water at the reservoir being therefore very low it was turned off at the time." We really do not care to inquire why the *Daily Press* should publish what was a most atrocious perversion of truth, for which there was not the slightest shadow of foundation; but the fact remains that the lie was published, and a writer in the *China Mail*, on the strength of this lie, coolly holds Governor HENNESSY morally responsible for the deaths of the four unfortunate persons who lost their lives in the conflagration. This is merely a sample of the dishonest journalism which has disgraced Hongkong during the whole term of Governor HENNESSY'S administration, and there is too much reason to believe that underhand influences have been at work in this iniquitous policy of unscrupulous misrepresentation.

If what are known to be mis-statements appear in the official organ of the government, it is scarcely to be marvelled at if the community become rather sceptical as to the purity of the boasted patriotism of certain of our official would-be benefactors. As the water supply of Hongkong has been made one of the burning questions of the hour, and as one of the most gigantic schemes yet associated with the history of the Colony is now in progress in connection with it, it is surely not asking too much in fairness to the absent Governor, and to the rate-payers whose money is being expended on the Tytam Tuk Water Works, when we demand that the plain, unvarnished truth should be laid before the public. With all due respect to the Acting Colonial Secretary we say that up to the present time there has been no "diminished supply" of water in Hongkong. We have gone from house to house in various parts of the city, and satisfied ourselves that the water supply has been ample throughout the dry season, abundant for all domestic, culinary, and other ordinary purposes. It is but right, in the face of this stupendous waste of public money sanctioned by the Secretary of State for a water system that would meet the requirements of cities like London or Paris, that our present situation should be widely known. The present season has been almost unprecedented for its long continued drought. There has actually been no rain in the Colony for about four months. And in the face of this exceptional season —what is the present state of our water supply? Why, *the Pokfulam Reservoir contains to-day enough water to meet all the demands of the Hongkong community for the next six months, even should not a single drop of rain fall in the meantime.* This simple statement can be easily verified, and we submit that, under these circumstances, the community is entitled to some satisfactory explanation of the extraordinary assertions made on authority during the past two or three years on the so-called inadequacy of our present water supply. Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY was of opinion that Mr. J. M. PRICE'S water schemes were too extravagant for Hongkong, and in that opinion those qualified to know best, including the Hon. F. BULKELEY JOHNSON, coincided. Knowing what we know we have no hesitation whatever in characterising this monstrous white elephant as the most gigantic instance of official self glorification ever identified with our colonial history. The Tytam Water Works will be for all time a monument of Mr. J. M. PRICE'S indomitable energy, and will only cost the Colony a trifle over a million dollars. Fortunes will no doubt be made and lost in this great work; we shall obtain the most elaborate water system on the face of the globe; and years hence—say ten thousand years, when Victoria has eclipsed the Modern Babylon—our descendants will begin to enjoy the fruits of our hoarded treasures, and the results of our Surveyor General's patriotism, and unselfish enterprise. For the present, however, the community need be under no apprehension as to our water supply failing us. The reserve in Pok-fu lam Reservoir will adequately meet all demands for many months to come, and when that fails there is sufficient pure water available in Wong-nei-chong Valley for a city twice the size of Victoria.

HOWEVER much we may differ from Sir GEORGE PHILLIPPO'S definition of the meaning of the Law of Libel, we readily acknowledge the soundness of his lordship's views on the important questions of salvage, and rendering assistance to vessels in distress. More practical and common-sense judgments than those delivered by the Chief Justice in the Vice-Admiralty Court on Thursday last in the *Douglas* and *Hailoong v. Yorkshire* cases have never previously been recorded in the annals of our Supreme Court. For some reason or other a report had got abroad, after the publication of the statement compiled by the Registrar and several local merchants, estimating the expenses incurred by the salving steamers, and the profits lost to the owners through their lending assistance to the stranded vessel, that Sir GEORGE PHILLIPPO'S award to the *Douglas* and *Hailoong* for their assistance to the *Yorkshire* would be a mere nominal amount, and the impression created in maritime circles by this rumour was the reverse of favorable to our local administration of justice. His Lordship's decision has proved a pleasant disappointment to a good many people who have lost faith in what is served out as legal justice in this Colony, and will no doubt, to a considerable extent, restore confidence in our present chief law-giver.

Any person with an impartial mind, and unbiassed by interested motives, who read the evidence given by Captain S. ASHTON and the officers and engineers of the *Douglas* at the enquiry in the Vice-Admiralty Court, must heartily and thoroughly endorse the opinions of the Chief Justice that Captain ASHTON took a grave responsibility upon himself in endeavoring to assist the *Yorkshire*, gave valuable advice and assistance to that vessel, and in so doing exposed his own ship to risks that would not have been incurred by any prudent man without some adequate object in view, such as saving valuable property. We presume that the contentions raised by the Captain of the *Yorkshire*, and supported by his witnesses, that the services rendered to his vessel by the *Douglas* and *Hailoong* were ordinary services which only entitled the owners of these steamers and the masters and crews to a nominal remuneration, were merely of that formal character which custom sanctions in such cases! It can hardly be questioned, in the face of stubborn facts, that without the assistance of the *Douglas*, the good ship *Yorkshire* would have been aground in Ho I Tan Bay at the present moment, and unless floated by similar aid would have remained there until the Second Deluge.

As Sir GEORGE PHILLIPPO very sensibly laid it down in his judgment, it is important to encourage assistance to vessels in distress such as the *Yorkshire* was in by steamers of the class of the *Douglas*, and taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, there can be no question that the *Douglas* was entitled to liberal remuneration. His Lordship's opinion that, considering the risks to which all vessels at sea are exposed, it is to the interests of all shipowners, including the owners of the *Douglas*, that salvage remuneration should not be excessive will be heartily endorsed by all shipowners. It is clearly advisable that substantial inducements should be held out to encourage shipmasters to assist distressed vessels, and on the other hand it is just as desirable that the line, as regards the amount of remuneration for such assistance, should be drawn at a reasonable figure.

Considering that the value of the *Yorkshire*, including freight and cargo, amounted to the large sum of £102,494, it may perhaps be doubted whether Sir GEORGE PHILLIPPO'S awards of £3,950 to the *Douglas* and £1,200 to the *Hailoong*—roughly speaking five per cent. on the total value of ship and cargo—can be considered the liberal remuneration which his lordship ruled the case warranted. However, into that part of the question it is scarcely requisite to enter. The judgment of the Chief Justice, taken as a whole, is worthy of his reputation as a sound lawyer.

THE attention of the proper authorities ought to be directed to the manner in which the bodies of unfortunate persons who may happen to die afloat are conveyed from the vessel to the Government Civil Hospital for *post mortem* examinations. We need only call attention to the case of the late Captain E. LEE of the steamship *Yangtsze*. On Sunday afternoon about half past three o'clock a police boat came alongside the steamer to convey the body to the Hospital, without a shell or covering of any description. In fact, a dead dog could not have been treated with less ceremony. Fortunately the officers of the vessel resented the indignity thus offered to the body of their late commander, and procured a Chinese coffin in which they laid the body, and covered it with flags, before handing it over to the police. Is our Government, with its millions of dollars to spare for gigantic follies, too poor to provide means to prevent the mortal remains of Christians and British subjects from being subjected to scandalous indecencies such as the above? If so, the public should take action in preventing further scandals. It was only the other day that we called attention to the body of Captain KANTWELL being consigned to "Mother Earth" in a fashion that would have disgraced a heathen nation, and now we have to record an even more scandalous outrage on public decency. The authorities appear to be asleep. Surely some one is responsible for these disgraceful blunders!

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A REGULATION made by the Governor in Council under the provisions of section 6 of Ordinance 10 of 1858 providing that any prisoner undergoing a sentence of penal servitude may be employed outside the prison walls on any public works in Victoria, is published in the last issue of the *Gazette*. This probably may be taken to mean that the old chain-gang system is to be revived in this Colony. If so, we may find it necessary to say a few disagreeable words anent what would assuredly be a policy of injudicious retrogression.

THE following letter received by Mr. H. E. Wodehouse from Mr. Framjee H. Arjance, co-trustee and honorary secretary of the Zorastrian Charity Fund of Hongkong speaks for itself :—"On behalf of the Parsee Community of this Colony, the Trustees of the Charity Fund under their charge have great pleasure to forward you herewith a Bank note, (No. 4,090) for $100, as a donation to the Poor Box at the Magistracy, and have to request you to be good enough to use and apply the same only for the relief of the poor Chinese as you or the other presiding magistrates may deem best."

WE learn that, owing to the strong representations made by Senhor Corte Real, while administering the Government of Macao, the Lisbon Government has at last sanctioned free emigration from the port of Macao, which was so absurdly prohibited by the Law of the 21st April, 1875.

WE are very glad indeed to learn that Mrs. Young, wife of the United States Minister of China, whose severe malady, contracted during her sojourn in Japan, threatened to prevent her from proceeding to Peking this year, has so far recovered as to be able to complete her journey to the capital, where she arrived about the middle of November. No danger, we are happy to learn, is now apprehended from her remaining there throughout the winter.

WE hear that evidence is likely to be adduced at the proposed Commission of enquiry into smuggling and cognate matters, which will shew that things are much worse than they have been represented, and which will prove very instructive to the honourable member for Slocum in the East. Is the Harbour Master in a position to clearly define what a seagoing vessel actually is, and what carrying capacity brings her under the category? We believe things are not very clear on these points.

THE following is the list of Officers of the Eothen Mark Lodge of Hongkong, No. 264, for 1883 :—

W. M. ..... L. MALLORY.
S. W. ..... W. KERFOOT HUGHES.
J. W. ..... THOS. I. ROSE.
Master Overseer ..... ERICH GEORG.
Senior ..... PAUL JORDAN.
Junior ..... L. C. BALFOUR.
Treasurer ..... H. N. MODY.
Secretary ..... W. W. GASKELL.
Registrar of Marks ..... B. B. DALTON SAYLE.
S. Deacon ..... GEO. W. BALLISTON.
J. Deacon ..... S. W. WRIGHT.
Director of Ceremonies .. A. S. COHEN.
Inner Guard .....
Steward ..... WM. BOFFEY.
Tyler ..... J. R. GRIMBLE.

WE regret to learn that work on the Canton-Kowloon Telegraph line has again been stopped by the obstructive natives. Operations were resumed, as we stated at the time, about a fortnight ago, and there are now altogether about 600 poles erected. The workmen had reached the Tungkong River and were proceeding to lay a cable across when the villagers interfered and objected to the work going on. According to our latest advices matters have thus been brought to a dead-lock, and it is really difficult to say what further action may be found desirable. It certainly says very little for the power of the constituted authorities in the interior of the Kwangtung province, when an important commercial undertaking like this, under the auspices of the Viceroy himself, is obstructed by a few turbulent villagers. It is a most regrettable circumstance that the enlightened enterprise of Chinese capitalists and merchants in Hongkong should be baulked by ignorant superstition, and the apparent utter helplessness of the representatives of government authority. Perhaps His Excellency the Viceroy having in vain tried the *suaviter in modo* system may see his way to a well timed application of the *fortiter in re!*

IT is with extreme regret that we have to chronicle the death of Captain E. Lee, late of Messrs. Siemsson & Co.'s steamer *Yangtsze*, which occurred on board the steamer at the Cosmopolitan Dock in this colony on the morning of the 31st ulto. Captain Lee had been in very delicate health for some considerable time from, we believe, an affection of the lungs, but death, it appears, resulted from heart disease. A few days ago we heard that he was seriously ill, and that grave fears were entertained as to his recovery, yet the news that he passed quietly away to his rest during sleep was a great surprise and shock to us, as it must have been to his many friends. Captain Lee had been connected with Hongkong, and was well known on the Chinese coast for a number of years. It is now set phrase of speech to say that wherever he went he made friends; in fact, we never met a man who was more generally and more deservedly liked. A better sailor or manlier fellow never walked than poor Lee, and all who had the pleasure of knowing him will endorse our assertion that he was a thorough gentleman in every sense of the word. The funeral took place this forenoon, January 2nd, and was attended by a large number of the friends and acquaintances of the deceased.

IT would appear that there are worse characters hanging about in Hongkong than the greatly maligned opium smugglers. From "information received" the police authorities have for some time past had their attention directed to a gang of men, the crew of three well armed junks, whose intentions were, to say the least, suspicious. It seems that a number of Chinese returned from the Far West recently with goodly sums of money, and took up their temporary residence in this colony, prior to returning to their native place. The crews of the junks, on the look out for plunder, became acquainted with these people, and there can be no doubt that they stayed in Hongkong for some time watching their intended victims, having arranged to wait for their departure, waylay the passage boat as soon as it got outside British waters, and rob and probably murder all on board. As above mentioned the police got wind of this projected piratical raid, and also waited and watched. However, it was found one morning that the three junks had vanished and left no trace. A few days ago it was discovered they had gone to Chung-chow and, we understand, the authorities here reported the matter to the Mandarin in charge of that place. Whether the Chinese Mandarin had requested the junks to leave Chung-chow, or the pirates got wind of danger, we are not in a position to say; however, it is certain they left that place on Saturday, and whilst *en route* to Hongkong fell into the hands of our police launches. The junks were captured without offering any resistance, and some twenty four men arrested on the charge of being suspicious characters. As there seems to be nothing against these men excepting suspicion, they will doubtless escape any punishment, and for this we think the hasty action of the police authorities in arresting them without better grounds must be held responsible.

INAUGURATION OF ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

The school erected under Roman Catholic auspices for the Christian Brothers, and known as St. Joseph's College, was formally inaugurated on the afternoon of Saturday last by His Excellency the Administrator. The new building, a very handsome and imposing structure, is situated on the Glenealy estate, just below Robinson Road, and commands a splendid view of the harbour and surrounding country. It has been constructed from plans and drawings prepared by Mr. William Danby, C.E., and besides being an ornament to the colony as an excellent specimen of modern architecture, is admirably adapted to the purposes for which it was designed. The frontage of the new college measures 152 feet, with a breadth of 25 feet, and the verandahs on each side are eight feet wide. The foundation stone of St. Joseph's College was formally laid by Sir John Pope Hennessy on Thursday, the 3rd November, 1881, in the presence of a large number of spectators. On that occasion His Excellency made the following general observations on the question of education in Hongkong, which are peculiarly apposite at the present moment. Requested by Father Burghignoli, the pro-vicar-Apostolic, to lay the foundation stone His Excellency said :—Ladies and gentlemen, the especial interest which the Government has in the proceedings of to-day consists in the fact that this is what is called a grant-in-aid school, that is, it is a school towards the support of which the Government gives a grant. When I came to the Colony in 1877, there were in the Colony a certain number of grant-in-aid schools. Last year the number of such schools was double that which I found here in 1877, and the number of pupils had also doubled. How is that to be accounted for? It is really due to the fact that Her Majesty's Government, since the year 1877, have altered the principles upon which the grant-in-aid schools in this Colony are supported. When I arrived here, I found the school referred to by Father Burghignoli in existence, the predecessor of this school, but though that school had at that time about 200 boys in attendance, the sons of European residents in the Colony the sons of ratepayers of the Colony, nevertheless, the school was receiving no grant-in-aid. I also found that schools of other denominations were similarly situated. It was represented to me by Pastor Klitzke and the Rev. Mr. Louis, of the Berlin Mission, that their schools were receiving no Government aid. The late Colonial Chaplain, Mr. Kidd, also represented to me that he could not conscientiously accept the Government grant-in-aid, and the very same reason which influenced Bishop Raimondi in declining to receive that grant, also influenced the other gentlemen whom I have named. The consequence was that in all the Government grant-in-aid schools in this Colony there were but eighty pupils, children of the foreign residents of Hongkong, enjoying the benefit of Government aid. Well, in this school alone, we have now over 200, and the change was effected by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Her Majesty's Secretary of State, by simply striking out of the grant-in-aid scheme as it then existed the word "secular," and the word "elementary." In 1877 it was a rule that no school could get a Government grant in which the school-books were not secular books, and in which a certain portion of the day's instruction, a considerable portion, was not devoted to secular teaching only. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach considered carefully the representations of Bishop Raimondi, of the Lutheran clergymen who had addressed me, and also of the Chaplain of the Church of England, and he resolved to strike out the word "secular" from the grant-in-aid scheme. That decision of Her Majesty's Government was not given hastily, nor without fully considering the question. It so happened that at the time when I forwarded the various papers for the consideration of the Government, I was able to inform the Secretary of State that Dr. Stewart, who had been for years a most zealous and able advocate of the secular system, would himself proceed to London, and could explain on behalf of those who wished for a purely secular system of Government aid, his views and the views of those whom he represented. Those views were carefully considered. Dr. Stewart, in a long letter addressed to the Under Secretary at the Colonial Office, pointed out that in his opinion, if the word "secular" were struck out of the grant-in-aid scheme, it would be the abandonment of the whole principle of education which was then in vogue in Hongkong. Nevertheless, having considered the question carefully, Her Majesty's Government resolved to strike out the word "secular," and to-day I am about to lay the foundation stone of a school receiving Government aid now to the amount of about $1,400, but which did not receive a single farthing of Government aid when I arrived in the Colony, and that school will also receive under the regulations framed by the Secretary of State a considerable sum towards the building of the school.—(Applause.) I must say, gentlemen, I think the decision of Her Majesty's Government was in every sense a wise decision; it was strongly in favour of freedom of religion, because thus we allow, in every school in the colony, the teachers to bring up the boys as they think fit, to give them whatever amount of religious knowledge they may choose to teach in connection with other subjects. The final examination is conducted by independent examiners under Government inspection, and that examination is made in subjects which are selected by the Government, and upon the results of that test examination the grant depends. I have much satisfaction, therefore, in informing you all that the important changes made by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach have worked admirably. There is not now in this Colony a single denomination, or any body whatever, that has a single complaint to urge against the Government in respect of public instruction. I agree with Father Burghignoli that the credit of what we are doing here to-day is really due to my absent friend Bishop Raimondi. He it is who has laboured so many years to bring about the result we see, namely, the grouping here of the children of the foreign residents in this colony, who are receiving a first class education; receiving it from a body of men, the Christian Brothers, who are especially trained as educationists, whose fame as teachers is known all over the globe; and I may say in the United Kingdom itself. I remember a Parliamentary report in which Parliament was informed by competent authorities that the best set of teachers connected with any scheme of education in the United Kingdom were the Christian Brothers.—(Loud applause.) They devote their lives to this object, and the results that we find at the annual examination of this school shows that the Christian Brothers in Hongkong have earned here the same reputation that they have throughout the rest of the world.—(Renewed applause.)

The building of the college was proceeded with in such an energetic fashion that in about one year from the formal laying of the foundation stone, it was ready for occupation, and the Christian Brothers and their pupils moved from their old quarters into the new building. It was decided, however, not to formally inaugurate St. Joseph's until the arrival of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Acantho, to whom the credit of the work is mainly due. As Father Raimondi only reached Hongkong by the American Mail a week ago, very little time was lost in completing the necessary arrangements for the public inauguration of the new seminary, His Excellency the Administrator kindly acquiescing in the desire of the Vicar-Apostolic to perform the ceremony.

A large number of residents, including many ladies, responded to Bishop Raimondi's invitation to be present at the inauguration, and amongst others were His Excellency the Administrator, who was accompanied by Mrs. Marsh, and attended by his *aide-de-camp*, Major Hamilton of "The Buffs," General Sargent, C.B., Admiral Meyer of the French Navy, Sir George Phillippo, Mr. Justice Snowden, Mr. A. G. Romano, Consul for Brazil, Mr. E. L. O'Malley, Attorney General, and Mr. Jas. Russell, Colonial Treasurer. The band of the French flagship *La Victorieuse* was in attendance, and enlivened the proceedings by playing a selection of attractive music in artistic style.

The proceedings were formally opened by the Bishop of Acantho (Right Rev. Father Raimondi) who said—Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, as manager of St. Joseph's College it becomes my duty to tender my sincere thanks to your Excellency, and you, ladies and gentlemen, for having honoured us with your attendance to-day. Fourteen months and four days ago, on the 2nd of November, 1881, there was a large gathering on this same spot. The place was then looking very rough, and was indeed a bare precipice. That gathering was to lay the first stone, and now you are invited here to inaugurate the complete building. The Christian Brothers have this day thrown open their house so that everyone can inspect it, and I am sure you will agree with me, when you have been through the building, that it reflects the highest credit on the gentleman who has conducted the work, Mr. Danby. (Applause). These schools, as you know, are under the grant-in-aid scheme, and I am sure this building will be considered as a perfect monument to the liberality of the English Government, which knows how to encourage education wherever it finds it, without interfering with individual religious aspirations. (Applause). The building having been finished and completed I have now the pleasure of asking your Excellency to declare it open. (Applause).

His Excellency the Administrator then said—Ladies and gentlemen, I think I may take it upon myself to say that I am expressing the feelings of all here present, first, in welcoming back to Hongkong our worthy friend Bishop Raimondi.—(Applause.) He has been away from this place and his flock for a period now of two years, and I am glad, and I am sure you are all glad, to see that he has come back in such good health.—(Applause.) I congratulate the Bishop and the Christian Brothers on this fine building, the opening of which we are celebrating to-day. It is, as the Bishop said just now, very little more than fourteen months ago since the foundation stone was laid by Governor Hennessy, and now the building is finished and already occupied by the staff and scholars. I think the expedition with which this work has been completed reflects the highest credit on the architect and all concerned, and I have no doubt our worthy friend Father Burghignoli must feel great satisfaction in having been entrusted with the carrying out of the Bishop's projects during his absence from the Colony.—(Applause.) I understand this is the third building which has either been built or occupied by the Christian Brothers. The others places had to be abandoned because they became too small for the increasing wants of the community, but this building is much larger, and will be, I should think, occupied for many years to come. I need hardly say that the Government takes great interest in the prosperity of this establishment, as it is our duty to encourage, by every means in our power, education amongst all classes and all creeds, and I must say this institution has my hearty sympathy.—(Applause.) I will conclude by formally declaring this building open, and thanking the Bishop for having invited me to attend.—(Applause.)

Bishop Raimondi then invited the company to inspect the building, which was accordingly done, and general satisfaction expressed with the thoroughness of the accommodation, and completeness of the general arrangements. During the evening the college was illuminated with colored lanterns.

ANNIVERSARY BANQUET OF UNITED SERVICE LODGE, NO. 1341.

The usual anniversary banquet to celebrate the installation of the Worshipful Master of United Service Lodge, No. 1341, was held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Monday evening the 8th inst. The members of the Lodge, together with a large number of visiting brethern met at 7 o'clock when the ordinary business was proceeded with. About 8 o'clock V. W. Bro. W. Stanley Adams, Deputy District Grand Master of Hongkong and South China, accompanied by his officers entered the Lodge, and duly performed the ceremony of installing Brother S. Comben in the chair for the ensuing year in ancient form. The newly installed Master then invested the following officers :—

S.W. ..... Bro. G. ORLEY.
J.W. ..... „ J. ROBERTSON.
S.D. ..... „ H. J. TAYLOR.
J.D. ..... „ J. J. GLEESON.
Treasurer ..... „ W. GOULBOURN.
Secretary ..... „ H. L. STRINGER.
I.G. ..... „ B. CURRIE.
D.C. ..... „ F. BLANCHARD.
Steward ..... „ E. ROSE.
Tyler ..... „ J. R. GRIMBLE.

After closing the Lodge the brethren adjourned to the Banquetting Hall where a sumptuous repast had been laid out in excellent style. About 70 brethren at down to dinner and a very pleasant evening was passed.

COURT OF VICE-ADMIRALTY.

THE "YORKSHIRE" SALVAGE CASE.

In re.—Samuel Ashton *v.* steamer *Yorkshire*. Francis Ashton *v.* steamer *Yorkshire*.

The following judgements in the above cases were delivered to-day by His Lordship, Chief Justice Sir George Phillippo :—

These cases were cases in which salvage was claimed by the steamers *Douglas* and *Hailoong* for going to the assistance of the steamship *Yorkshire* in Ho I Tan Bay, where she had grounded, and assisting her to get off.

The *Douglas* is a steamer of 982 tons, and is of the value of £40,000.

The *Hailoong* is a steamer of 277 12/100 tons, and of the value of £12,000.

Both these steamers belong to a regular line of passenger and cargo steamers and to the same proprietors, and were on their regular trips respectively when they went to the assistance of the *Yorkshire*.

The cases were heard separately but, by agreement, the evidence given in the case of the *Douglas v. the Yorkshire* was admitted so far as applicable to the case of the *Hailoong v. the Yorkshire*.

The *Yorkshire* is a steamer of 1,425 tons, and it is admitted that her value, together with the value of the cargo and freight which the *Douglas* assisted in salving, amounted to £75,937, and that her value together with the value of the cargo and freight which the *Hailoong* assisted in salving amounted to £102,494. This amount of £102,494 includes the £75,937, which it is admitted the *Douglas* assisted to salve.

It was not disputed that the assistance which was given by the *Douglas* and the *Hailoong* entitled both vessels to salvage remuneration, and the only question that was in dispute was as to the nature of the services rendered and the amounts to be awarded.

On the part of the *Douglas* and the *Hailoong* it was contended that the services were highly meritorious and entitled the salvors to a high rate of remuneration.

On the part of the *Yorkshire* it was contended that the services rendered were ordinary services, and that a comparatively small sum would be a sufficient remuneration to the owners of the vessels for the use that was made of them by the *Yorkshire*, and for the exertions of the masters and crews.

On a reference to the Registrar and Merchants they have reported that the expenses incurred by the owners of the *Douglas*, together with the estimated amount of profits at 20 per cent. on her value, which she ought to have earned during the nine days that they considered she was employed in the salvage operations amounted to $22,718.81, and that the expenses incurred by the owners of the *Hailoong*, together

with the estimated amount of profits which she ought to have earned, at 20 per cent. on her value, during the five days that they considered she was employed amounted to $897.06, and this Report not having been objected to must now be taken as correct.

The owners of the *Douglas* and the *Hailoong* are certainly entitled to be refunded these amounts, and the question for my decision is as to how much more ought to be awarded to each of these vessels for their exertions.

The *Douglas* was, as compared with the *Hailoong*, a powerful steamer. She was interrupted on her voyage to Foochow, and remained for nine days assisting the *Yorkshire*.

Her Master took some responsibility on himself in so doing. He gave valuable advice and assistance to the *Yorkshire* and in so doing exposed his vessel, in my opinion, to risks that I do not think would have been incurred by any prudent man without some adequate object in view such as saving valuable property.

It is important to encourage assistance to vessels in distress such as the *Yorkshire* was in by steamers of the class of the *Douglas*, and I think, taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, that the *Douglas* is entitled to liberal remuneration. At the same time, considering the risks to which all vessels at sea are exposed, it is to the interests of all shipowners, including the owners of the *Douglas*, that salvage remuneration should not be excessive.

I have, therefore, fixed the amount in the case of the *Douglas* at £3,950, which I consider a fair and reasonable remuneration to all concerned.

The *Hailoong* was exposed to no appreciable risk, but she certainly assisted the *Yorkshire* greatly by removing so large a portion of her cargo. She also assisted the *Yorkshire* in other ways besides removing her cargo. She was employed for five days during the service and I have fixed her remuneration at £1,200.

These amounts of £3,950, and £1,200, are to include all expenses and the salvors in each case will obtain their costs.

FATAL FIRE IN QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

An old phrase runs:—

"That fools, and young children,
Should not be trusted with knives,
Or chopping sticks,"

and this old saw was strongly illustrated last night.

Number 139, Queen's Road West was used as a Chinese doctor's shop, which means, very frequently, an herb, drug, and general store. Amongst other things dealt in by the proprietor of No. 139 was kerosine oil. It appears that some argument arose in the shop anent the inflammable quality of kerosine oil and an experiment was resorted to to illustrate the argument. A light was held over a large vessel containing a quantity of the oil, which immediately began to blaze strongly, and spread to the staircase leading to the upper part of the building. The fire spread with amazing rapidity and cut off the means of escape of those who were located topside. The alarm of fire was at once given and the peal of the fire bell rang out clearly about 6 o'clock. Number four engine was the first to arrive on the scene of action, closely followed by the West Point manual and number three steamer, and an onslaught on the fire immediately commenced. The *Daily Press* of this morning states that "There was no delay in getting the fire engines to the spot, but a serious amount of time was lost by the want of water, and it was not until the flames had seized the whole of the interior of the building that any effective supply was obtained. The delay in getting water was due to the fact that, owing to the prolonged drought, the water at the reservoir being therefore very low it was turned off at the time." In justice to those concerned we must emphatically assert that the *Daily Press* statement is grossly incorrect. There was an ample supply of water immediately the engines were ready for it, and no lack of that needful element during the whole of the time the fire was raging. There can be no doubt that the long continued drought has lowered the reserve supply of water very considerably, but there is no need to raise groundless alarm in the minds of the public respecting the water supply: and this thin dodge of the *Daily Press* to bolster up, however slightly, the pet scheme of Mr. J. M. Price is childish in the extreme, and could only have been done for the purpose of currying favor with the would-be benefactor of his race, great and small, rich and poor, and so on, *ad infinitum*. Having disposed of the *D. P.* gusher, we will state what actually took place at the fire, courting no man's favor, and fearing no man's frown.

Mr. Wei Yuk's private fire-engine and brigade were amongst the first to arrive on the spot, and are certainly entitled to the highest praise for their efforts, as they took the most important part in quelling the fiery element. They were first on the roof on the East side with their hose and displayed great energy throughout. The supply of water all round was ample, the engines being so near the Praya wall, and the fire in Number 139 was got under by about a quarter to eight o'clock. The engines, with the exception of number 2 which was ordered to remain as a stand-by in case of a fresh outbreak, were being sent home when fire broke out in Number 137, the adjoining premises, which took fully another two hours to get under. Considering the peculiarly confined position of the premises, great praise is due to the Brigade for mastering the fiery element in the way they did before it assumed more serious dimensions. Messrs. Creagh, Carvalho, foreman Whitehead, and assistant foremen Hennessy, Robertson, Butlin and others, with Messrs. Rose and Wassenius were making themselves felt in the right direction, as usual, and worked tooth and nail. We are sorry to say that engineer Wassenius met with a somewhat severe accident. When starting one of the engines one of his hands was driven by the fly wheel against the lamp of the engine with considerable force, necessitating a visit to the hospital to have the wound dressed. The gallant veteran was, however, soon again on the scene of action with his injured "paw" tied up, and did yeoman's service until the fire was completely got under. House Number 139 was completely gutted, and 137 partially so. Numbers 135 and 141, the adjoining houses on both sides, sustained small damage. Up to the present time four dead bodies have been recovered, the wife of a compradore in the employ of the P. & O. Company, two children and an Amah. The servant boy and two other persons are said to be still missing, but these latter we are not quite certain of, as the information respecting them was of a rather vague description. We noticed that the front wall of house Number 139 is standing in a position very dangerous to the public, and beg to draw the attention of the police or Surveyor-General's department to the danger of its being allowed to stand, and suggest that it be pulled down without delay. We again repeat the warning we gave only two weeks ago. The China New Year is fast approaching—look out for fires.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Government Offices yesterday afternoon, January 2nd. There were present:—H.E. the Administrator, Sir George Philippo (Chief Justice), Dr. F. Stewart, (Acting Colonial Secretary) Mr. James Russell, (Colonial Treasurer) Mr. J. M. Price, (Surveyor-General) and Mr. F. Bulkeley Johnson.

The Minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Acting Colonial Secretary applied for legislative authority for the following votes in excess of the estimates for 1882-1883:—

ESTABLISHMENT—1882.

Gaol.

Difference of pay providing a *locum tenens* for Assistant Turnkey Dain Khan, while on 6 months' leave..... $12.00

1883.

Increase to the salary of Hospital Warder Lincoln at $5 per month $60.00

SERVICES EXCLUSIVE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

Surveyor General.

Increase of Salary to Overseer Thompson of the Protestant Cemetery, at $5 per month $60.00

Works and Buildings.

Erection of a Public Mortuary..... $3,000.00
Observatory and Time Ball, re-vote on account 18,680.00
$21,680.00

Police Pensions, Gratuities, &c.

Gratuity to Police Constable Linam, equal to 3½ months' pay, at $8 per month, $28.00

Miscellaneous Services.

Grant to Humane Society, ... $250.00
Education Commission Account,..... 947.30
Gratuity to Ng Fau, late Compradore at Government House, ... 150.00
$1,447.30

The votes were duly confirmed by the Council.

DISTRESSES FOR RENT ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of this Bill, which he explained had been recommended by the Supreme Court Commission of 1879. The object of the Bill was to place the power of distraining for rent in the hands of the Court. The Colonial Treasurer briefly seconded, and the Council went into Committee. After several minor alterations had been agreed to, progress was reported, the consideration of the schedules being left over until next meeting.

THE CHAIRS AND VEHICLES ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General withdrew this Bill, and stated that several valuable suggestions on the subject, made by the Captain Superintendent of Police, had been carefully considered, and would be embodied in a new Bill.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above company was held in the City Hall this afternoon (December 30th) for the purpose of considering and adopting certain resolutions referring to the proposed increase of the capital of the Corporation from five to seven and a half millions of dollars. Mr. H.L. Dalrymple, Chairman of the Court of Directors presided, and there were present Messrs. W. Reiners, H. Hoppius, F. Bulkeley Johnson, A. P. McEwen, A. McIver, F. D. Sassoon, M. E. Sassoon, W. S. Young, C. Vincent Smith (Directors) Mr. T. Jackson, chief manager, and a large body of shareholders. The Chairman briefly alluded to the purpose for which the meeting was convened and called on the chief manager to read the notice convening the Meeting and also to read the following resolutions:—

1.—That the Capital of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation be increased from $5,000,000 to $7,500,000 by the creation of 20,000 New Shares of $125 each, to be issued at the price of £40 on the terms after mentioned. Eastern Shareholders to pay for their allotments at the current rate of the day for Demand Bills on London.

2.—That the said New Shares be in the first instance, in such manner as the Directors shall prescribe for that purpose, offered to the Shareholders in the proportion of one New Share for every two Shares of which on the 30th day of December, 1882, they shall respectively be the Registered Holders, and that any New Shares not accepted by the Shareholders within the time limited by the Directors for that purpose be disposed of and allotted by the Directors in such manner and at such price as in their discretion they shall think best in the interests of the Company.

3.—That payment of the sum of £40 per share for each of the said New Shares be made as follows, viz:—

£10 on the 31st day of March, 1883
£10 " 30th " June, "
£10 " 30th " Sept., "
and £10 " 31st " Dec., "

4.—That the Directors issue to Shareholders holding shares not a multiple of Two a Fractional certificate in respect of each share in excess of or below such multiple, and allot one new share to every person who shall produce two such Fractional Certificates on or before the 31st March, 1883, and pay the first instalment in respect thereof.

5.—That after payment of the 1st instalment, and pending payment of the future instalments, Scrip Certificates in such form as the Directors may determine be issued in respect of such New Share, entitling the Holders on payment of the remaining instalments, and subject to such other terms as to approval, date for lodging Scrip Certificates, and otherwise as the Directors may prescribe, to be registered as the Holder of the Shares represented by such Scrip Certificates respectively.

6.—That interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum (free of Income Tax) be allowed out of the profits of the Company on all instalments paid in advance of the dates when the same become due, and that from the 31st day of March, 1883, Holders of Scrip Certificates be entitled to participate in future dividends, in proportion to the amount of instalments paid up, on an equality with the other Shareholders of the Company.

7.—That interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum be charged on every instalment which shall not be punctually paid, and be paid with such instalments.

8.—That all moneys received from premiums on the said New Shares be added to the Reserve Fund.

The Chairman remarked that the resolutions would be put to the vote singly so as to give an opportunity for discussing each, and all of them.

The first resolution was proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Douglas Jones, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Reiners proposed the second resolution which was seconded by Mr. D. B. Tata, and also carried *nem con*.

The third resolution, proposed by Mr. C. V. Smith, and seconded by Mr. C. P. Chater, was also carried.

Mr. M. E. Sassoon proposed, and Mr. W. H. Ray seconded, the fourth resolution—carried.

Mr. W. S. Young proposed, and Mr. A. Coxon seconded, the fifth resolution which was carried.

Mr. H. Hoppius proposed, and Mr. S. Hughes seconded, the sixth resolution—also carried.

Mr. F. D. Sassoon proposed, and Mr. J. R. Anton seconded, the seventh resolution—also carried.

Mr. F. B. Johnson proposed, and Mr. H. H. Nelson seconded, the 8th and last resolution which was likewise carried.

After the resolutions had been passed the Chairman said:—This concludes the business of this meeting, and on behalf of the directors and myself I have much pleasure in thanking you for your attendance and support. From the present position of the Company, the directors feel confident that they will have a very favourable report to lay before you at our annual meeting in February. I would also beg to state that no further meeting is required to confirm the business we have just concluded.

Mr. H. H. Nelson proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was received with applause.

The meeting then separated.

MEETING OF THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above named Society was held in the Offices, Peddar's Wharf Buildings, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the resolution passed at a meeting held on the 20th ulto. The following shareholders were present:—The Hon. P. Ryrie, (Chairman), Messrs. H. Hoppius, F. D. Sassoon, H. L. Dalrymple, W. H. F. Darby, (directors) E. George, J. Ross-Anton, A. Coxon, W. S. Young, J. H. dos-Remedios, H. Mackenzie, A. da Silviera, and Douglas Jones, acting secretary.

The Chairman in a few words explained the object of the meeting and proposed that the following resolution, adopted on December 20th, be confirmed:—"That each of the existing $5,000 Shares of the Society be divided into four Shares of $1,250, upon each of which the sum of $125 shall be credited as paid up." This was seconded by Mr. H. Hoppius, and carried unanimously.

The Chairman then said—Gentlemen, in thanking you for your attendance to-day I have pleasure in informing you that this concludes the long series of meetings rendered necessary by the changes made in the articles of association; though, as your directors think it prudent to embody the special resolutions recently passed in the articles in such a manner as not to cause confusion, it may be necessary to call you to another later on to give us power to cancel the old and substitute the new ones, or, in other words, reprint in the amended form the articles of association.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF THE MANILA DISTRESS FUND.

A few weeks ago we suggested in these columns that, considering the great distress which prevailed amongst the poorer classes in the Philippines owing to the terrible visitations of the past summer, it would be a graceful as well as a praiseworthy and charitable act if the Hongkong community would extend a helping hand to their suffering brethern in the neighbouring colony. The usual subscription list seemed to us the simplest and most effective method, and in addition we suggested that some kind of a public entertainment might be arranged in such a deserving cause. It is a source of extreme gratification to us that our suggestions have borne good fruit. Senor Don A. Mencarini, the Consul for Spain at this port, in a letter of acknowledgment and thanks which appeared in our columns, expressed his willingness to appeal to the liberality of the Hongkong public in the cause of charity, and a subscription list was accordingly circulated. The Spanish Consul's appeal has been nobly responded to, a large sum now figuring on the list. Our idea that a public performance in aid of the fund would receive general support, was put to the test by the accomplished lady who is known in our amateur theatrical circles as Mrs. Bernard, and the entertainment given at the Theatre Royal, City Hall last night is the result.

Mrs. Bernard was heartily supported in what, even under the most favourable circumstances, is a most arduous undertaking. The support and patronage of the Administrator (the Hon. W. H. Marsh) and of Admiral Willes, C.B., General Sergent, C.B., Admiral Kopitoff of the Russian Imperial Service, Admiral Meyer, the French Commander-in-chief, Señor Don A. Mencarini, the Spanish Consul, and of many other influential dignitories were most freely tendered, and after a very attractive programme had been issued, a rush was made to secure seats. We have seldom seen in the City Hall a more brilliant audience than that which assembled there last night to show their sympathy with the distressed people of the Philippines, and their appreciation of the energetic and talented lady who had striven so hard to show that, in spite of acute bodily suffering, she had still

"——a tear for pity, and a hand
Open as day for melting charity."

The whole of the prominent residents of the colony were present—representatives of every class, and of the many nations living in peace and tranquillity under the sheltering folds of the British flag. The Governor's box was occupied by His Excellency the Administrator, who was accompanied by Mrs. Marsh and Miss Thornton, and amongst many other distinguished personages we observed Admirals Willes, Meyer, Kopitoff, and Clitz, General Sargent, Colonel Hobson, Sir George and Lady Phillippo, the Hon. F. Bulkeley and Mrs. Johnson, the Hon. P. Ryrie, Senor Don A. Mencarini, Consul for Spain, the Consuls of most of the European powers, the heads of departments and other members of the Colonial Government, a large number of the officers of the garrison and of the British, French, Russian, German, and Spanish men-of-war in harbour, and the principal merchants and other residents.

After an overture—"La souveraine" by Herman—had been excellently played by the String Band of the Buffs, whose services had been kindly tendered by Colonel Hobson and the Officers of the Regiment, the curtain rose on Theyre Smith's popular comedietta "My Uncle's Will." A better selection for representation, under all circumstances, could scarcely have been made than this sparkling little comedy, with its rich humour, amusing situations and smart, epigrammatic dialogue. Mrs. Barnard was *Florence Marigold* "as if to the manner born," the actress catching the refined humour of the wayward, capricious but warm-hearted girl with rare appreciation, and showing, what in painting would be termed the "lights and shades" of the picture, with a cultured intelligence seldom seen on the amateur stage. There is that indefinable something about Mrs. Barnard's acting—especially in characters of the Florence Marigold type—a naturalness of manner and winning grace, which never fail to prove perfectly irresistible with an intelligent audience. It was particularly noticeable in her impersonation of *Lilian Vavasour* in "New Men and Old Acres," and in several scenes of the far more arduous *rôle* of *Lady Teazle* in the "School for Scandal." Mrs. Barnard, we should imagine, has taken Marie Wilton for her model, the Florence Marigold of last night frequently bringing back reminiscences of that most charming of English actresses. Of course our surmise may be quite erroneous, but, all the same, Mrs. Barnard is more like Mrs. Bancroft than any actress, either professional or amateur, we have ever seen. Mrs. Barnard thoroughly understands the spirit of true comedy, and has seldom, if ever, appeared to such advantage as she did last night. The character had been most carefully studied, and the realisation was almost perfect. Captain Newnham-Davis has decidedly improved since we last had the pleasure of seeing him as *Ned Spanker* in "A Blighted Being" a few weeks ago; or it may be that a true comedy character like that of *Charles Cashmore* is his special strength. However, saving a somewhat monotonous style of elocution, he was in every respect an admirable representative of the careless young sailor whose difficulties begin and end with "My Uncle's Will." Perfectly cool in his bearing, and natural in his movements, and with a keen sense of humour the *jeune première* of the Buffs proved himself a capital comedy actor, deserving of all praise. In the small part of Mr. Barker, Mr. Somerset played with care and discretion, and did all that was possible with a rather colourless ideal. The comedietta went briskly from beginning to end; but to be just we must be critical, and we think the representation would have been more effective, and at the same time more artistic, had more time and attention been devoted to the *points* in the exceedingly clever dialogue. We never yet saw an amateur who could rival Charles Mathews's gabbling achievements, and the attempts made in "My Uncle's Will" to rattle through the piece at top speed prevented the *artistes* from making many telling points. However, taken all in all, the performance was a most successful one, and reflected credit on all concerned. The audience showed their appreciation by honoring the performers with a hearty recall.

During the interval the String Band of the Buffs performed a well chosen selection in capital style. The musical portion of the entertainment was then proceeded with, and proved eminently successful. The opening chorus "Hüttelein" by Voigt, showed the admirably trained German Liedertafel at their best. Carefully conducted by that worthy musical enthusiast, Dr. C. Clouth, the Liedertafel scored a brilliant success, and received hearty applause. Mr. Reiner's fine tenor voice was heard to great advantage in Franz Abt's beautiful song "Es hat nicht sollen sein," this most accomplished of amateur tenors singing in thoroughly artistic style. Mr. Reiners not only is the lucky possessor of a rich and splendidly cultivated tenor voice of pure quality; he has the perception of a true artist and sings with exquisite taste. Barnby's charming ballad "When the tide comes in" was sung with genuine feeling and musical accuracy by Mrs. Fraser-Smith, and warmly applauded. Beethoven's celebrated romance in F. sharp was admirably rendered on the violin by Mr. Von Wille, the bowing and general style of this talented young violinist showing great improvement on his previous efforts in public. The piano accompaniment was artistically played by Mrs. Just. In Conradi's "Serenade" the Liedertafel won fresh honors, and received an enthusiastic encore to which they gracefully responded. That old Hongkong favorite, Madame Vancher, sang an Italian song, "O vago fior" by Marras, in good form, a performance doubly creditable when it is considered that the singer had scarcely recovered from a recent indisposition. The concluding item on the programme was Carl Schnabel's bass solo "Hinunter" in which Mr. Steil's grand voice was heard to advantage.

VERDI'S "ERNANI" AT THE CITY HALL.

The Italian Opera Company gave the first performance of their subscription series at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, on Saturday night, producing Verdi's popular opera "Ernani." The audience was a fairly numerous one at first; but owing to the extreme cold a good many people left before the entertainment was half over.

As we gave a lengthy sketch of "Ernani" in our last issue any further detailed reference is unnecessary. This opera, it will be remembered, was represented in Hongkong by Signor Cagli's troupe in 1878 and also in the following year, on both these occasions meeting with a fair amount of success. The performance of Saturday night was quite equal to the two previous representations. Signora Petrovich, although possessing a less powerful vocal organ than Signora Rosa Genolini, is a cultured *artiste* with a very pleasing soprano voice which she handles with taste and skill. Of rather robust proportions this lady is a decidedly *heavy* prima donna, yet her movements are singularly graceful, and her histrionic efforts generally acceptable. Taken altogether Signora Petrovich's impersonation of the hapless *Elvira* was a very satisfactory one. The *Don Carlos* of Signor Ciocci was not up to his usual high standard. The popular baritone labored hard to overcome the severe cold he was suffering from, and succeeded in several instances in eliciting marks of warm approval from an indulgent but not particularly enthusiastic audience. Considering Signor Ciocci's apparent indisposition it would be unfair to judge his *Don Carlos* from a critical standpoint. We were rather agreeably surprised with the *Ernani* of Signor Petrovich. He sang the music of the part with nice discrimination and great accuracy, that metallic hardness in his voice which was so conspicuous on his former visit being scarcely noticeable. This gentleman has a capital stage presence, and as an actor is quite up to the average of operatic tenors. The great basso rolo of *Don Ruy Gomez de Silva* was carefully rendered by Signor Lanzoni, who possesses a very agreeable voice, which he uses with facility. Both as actor and vocalist Signor Lanzoni is less acceptable than his predecessor in the part, Signor Bagagiolo; but he is evidently a painstaking and conscientious artist, capable of creditably sustaining the principal basso parts. Signora Bertolini and Signorii Brunetti and Patierno rendered good service in the minor characters; but the "supers" were as usual beneath criticism.

The opera was placed on the stage with more care and correctness of detail than customary, and Signor Goré played the accompaniments in a style never surpassed, if it has ever been equalled, in Hongkong.

Donizetti's famous opera *Lucrezia Borgia* will be performed to-morrow evening, with Signora Lubicci as *Lucrezia* and Signora Silini as *Maffio Orsini*.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT CANTON

The members of the Canton Amateur Theatrical Society gave their second performance this season at the Concordia Theatre, Shamien, on Friday evening the 22nd inst. and scored another decided success. The audience was a large one, including the whole of the European residents, and amongst other visitors from Hongkong were Admiral Meyer, the French commander-in-chief, and the Captain and officers of the *Lutin*. The Canton fusiliers had made a happy choice in selecting for representation F.C. Burnand's capital burlesque, "Alonzo the Brave and the Fair Imogen," a piece admirably adapted for amateurs; in fact, unless our memory is at fault it was specially written for the Cambridge University A.D.C. in 1857, when Burnand himself appeared as Mephistopheles. Of course some slight alterations and modifications had been made in the original to localise the action of the piece, and, it is only fair to state that whoever had the carrying out of this by no means easy task is entitled to very high praise for the tact and judgment shown in his work. The cast of characters was a strong one, and the business-like manner in which the amateurs worked together plainly evidenced that rehearsals had been frequent, and both well attended and well managed.

An elaborate description of the various amusing scenes, which make up Burnand's laughable *réchauffé* would be a work of supererogation; however, we think that a few cursory references to the various performers will not be deemed out of place. Mr. Foley made a capital *Dr. Faust*, his acting before the transformation from hoary age into gilded youth being especially praiseworthy, whilst his singing was well sustained throughout, "Lucky I brought this here" proving a notable success. Burnand's original character *Mephistopheles* had a fairly good exponent in Mr. Hart, who made the wicked one something between Bandmann's *Shylock* and an unctuous, greasy version of the same *artiste's Iago*, the only fault in the impersonation, to our way of thinking, being a lack of fire and dash. Mr. Hart would have been more effective had his *Mephistopheles* shown rather more of the devil in his composition; still his performance was a very creditable one, and his bright scarlet get-up was correct in every detail. Mr. Norman made a dashing *Alonzo*, and notwithstanding a bad habit of constantly "taking the stage"—a frequent fault with amateurs—came out of a trying ordeal most creditably. His musical efforts were uniformly successful, a capital rendering of "Vain be attempts to stifle" fairly bringing down the house. The lovely *Imogene* looked charming in her sunny locks and beautiful costumes, the bridal dress being in excellent taste and wonderfully effective; but although Miss Christmas acted well and worked very hard and conscientiously to achieve success, truth compels us to own that her musical efforts were not up to a high standard of excellence—in fact, she sang decidedly flat throughout. The *Dame Martha* of Mrs. Jack was in many respects a most amusing caricature of the traditional nurse of the olden times, and although the fair (?) *artiste*—a foreigner evidently—was rather difficult to understand owing to an imperfect acquaintance with the English idiom, her scenes with *Mephistopheles* in the third and fourth acts went capitally, and caused much merriment. Mr. Belgium who appeared as *Sybel*—got up as a page in blue with the regulation buttons, &c.—deserves special commendation for his masterly handling of a comparatively minor part. His appreciation of the character and his bye play were so excellent in every respect that we are inclined to consider *Sybel* the best played part in the piece. Mr. Belgium's topical song, "Bet up serenely" was a great success. The following verse, dealing with the registration business, which is such a sore point with our Canton friends, was vociferously applauded:—

"When in a state of exasperation,
You at your office one day see
Mr. Duncan enforcing taxation
Asking you for your registration fee,
Then is the time for disappearing, &c., &c."

The Sergeant and soldiers were capitally dressed, and with their long ringlets, guns with umbrellas fixed to them surmounted by bayonets, and a peculiarly mild expression of countenance, made a first rate army of supers. Being well up to their business they caused a great deal of amusement, and the topical ditty entrusted to them was handled splendidly, one line with a local allusion especially "fetching" the house:—

Second Soldier—"Do you believe in a Birley Boy yarn?"
First do. —..... "Sometimes?"

The burlesque went from beginning to end without a single hitch, and the audience were in a constant state of merriment. For the great success of the performance much of the credit is due to Mr. E. W. Mitchell, who acted as stage manager, and under whose superintendence the piece was produced. The whole of the dresses and appointments were most appropriate, probably surpassing anything of the kind previously seen in Canton. That worthy knight of the brush, Mr. M. A. Baptista must be complimented for the scenery, which was quite up to the artist's best efforts. A great deal of the musical honors of "Alonzo the Brave" is undoubtedly due to the talented lady who presided at the pianoforte. She had a most difficult task to get through—how difficult musicians alone can understand—and it is no mere set form of praise to say that her success was most pronounced. For about three weeks previous to the performance the fair musician had been hard at work almost every day coaching the performers, so that she is certainly entitled to a large share of the credit which always belongs to success. Mr. Dennis also lent very valuable assistance in drilling the chorus and in many other ways. At the close of the performance Mr. Mitchell, the stage manager, was honored with a very hearty call before the curtain in recognition of his eminent services in that capacity. We quite agree with the general expression of opinion, that a more enjoyable entertainment that of Friday last has never been seen in Canton.

BALL AT SWATOW.

The Swatow Bachelors' Ball came off at the Club Kakchio, on the evening of the 29th ulto., and proved in every respect a great and gratifying success. The building was very tastefully decorated with evergreens and flags, which had been carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Rome of the Chinese cruiser *Ling Ping*. Twenty-two ladies responded to the invitations issued, and there were present about forty gentlemen, quite a large gathering for such a small settlement. The Library of the Club was used for dancing, and the spacious Billiard Saloon served admirably as a supper-room. There was ample accommodation in the way of ladies' cloak rooms, &c., and also for those who preferred a "little hand" to the attractions of the mazy waltz and soul inspiring galop. Dancing commenced about 6.30 and was kept up with much spirit until 11 o'clock, when a move was made for the supper-room. The supper was all that could be desired, the delicacies of the festive season being laid out in abundance. Messrs. Pitman and Andrew, who acted as caterers, did themselves and the Bachelors of Swatow great credit. Dancing was resumed a little before one o'clock, and was maintained with unflagging energy until three, when the guests commenced to migrate to their respective domiciles, all apparently well pleased with the evening's amusement.

Messrs. Jamieson, Andrew, Pitman, Olesen, Rome, and Neumann acted as a managing committee, and also officiated as stewards in a most satisfactory manner. The following is the dance programme:—

1.—Lancers.	11.—Lancers.
2.—Waltz.	12.—Waltz.
3.—Polka.	13.—Polka.
4.—Galop.	14.—Galop.
5.—Quadrille.	15.—Quadrille.
6.—Waltz.	16.—Waltz.
7.—Mazurka.	17.—Rheinlander.
8.—Schottische.	18.—Galop.
9.—Waltz.	19.—Waltz.
10.—Highland Schottische.	20.—Polka.

AMOY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Amoy, 3rd January, 1883.

On Friday last the 29th ultimo an occurrence of a most extraordinary nature took place at this port.

About a year ago Messrs. Gerard and Co. German merchants, established an iron pan foundry upon their premises in Amoy town. The local authorities on learning the facts, addressed the German Consul on the subject, prohibiting the said manufactory, giving as a reason that fire arms might be manufactured by the enterprising German merchants and sold to lawless people, also alleging that Chinese subjects were concerned in the said enterprise.

It appears that the Consul informed the authorities that no Chinese subjects were interested in the foundry, and that it would be at all times kept open for their inspection, at the same time assuring them that the business was being conducted in accordance with treaty stipulations and that there was no valid objection to the foundry. The business therefore continued and the pans were manufactured and exported to foreign countries, and elsewhere, after having paid the corresponding customs duties, until a month ago, when the German Consul was apprised by the local officials that, in accordance with instructions from the Foochow authorities the export of pans manufactured by Messrs. Gerard & Co. was prohibited.

Messrs. Gerard & Co. however, continued the business as before, and just as they were about to make another shipment, having conveyed their pans to the Customs for the purpose of having them examined and shipped—they were put a stop to and the pans seized by native officials and soldiers, and carried to the Lekin office where they were detained.

The German Consul remonstrated with the authorities and a correspondence was kept up betwixt them. The Chinese authorities, however, refused under any consideration to return or release the pans.

Later on two German war vessels, the *Elisabeth* and *Stosch*, appeared in port, and at 7.30a.m. on the 29th ultimo, an armed force of sailors and marines about 400 strong from both ships, in command of their respective officers, landed at one of the Lekin Stations in Amoy, and seized the disputed pans and conveyed them to the German Consulate.

Owing to the foundry being situated on the Amoy side—and fearing a disturbance, a guard of 20 marines under an officer was posted there.

It is rumoured that two hours after this occurence, the German Consul received a dispatch from the Taotai in which he stated that he had instructions a "little while ago" from the authorities at Foochow to release the pans and that the business might continue uninterrupted.

Besides the interference with German enterprise at this port by the Chinese, the manufacturing interests of British subjects were also interfered with, two months prior to the seizure of Gerard and Co.'s manufactures. I allude to the seizure of certain iron pans belonging to Messrs. Engrohat and Co. British merchants, under similar circumstances to the above. The matter was represented to H.B.M. Consul but no man-of-war came.

To-day's Advertisements.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE SECOND SUBSCRIPTION PERFORMANCE
OF THE SEASON WILL BE GIVEN
THIS EVENING,
THE 9TH INSTANT,
WHEN WILL BE PRODUCED
DONIZETTI'S GRAND OPERA
"LUCREZIA BORGIA."

Seats may be booked at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S where a plan of the Theatre is now on view.

Ladies unaccompied by Gentlemen cannot be admitted.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1883. [55

WANTED TO RENT.

FROM THE MIDDLE OF JANUARY UNTIL MARCH.

A FURNISHED FAMILY RESIDENCE,
IN A HEALTHY SITUATION,
with
GARDEN, STABLE, AND COACH HOUSE.

Full Particulars to be sent to
E. B.,
Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1882. [9

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & CO.
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS
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NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
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CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE, GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.
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NOTICE.

THE GOLDEN SCISSOR.
No. 13, POTTINGER STREET.

A. M. ROBIN
(LATE OF T. M. LAWSON'S, CALCUTTA)

TAILOR, Shirt and Breeches Maker and General Outfitter. Mr. ROBIN invites Public Patronage and guarantees a perfect fit at Moderate Charges.

N.B.—Note the address.

THE GOLDEN SCISSOR,
No. 13, Pottinger Street,
Hongkong, 8th December, 1882. [97

Commercial.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

HONGKONG, 9th January, 1883.

The principal feature during the past fortnight has been a considerable rise in Bank shares.

Banks.—A very large business has been done at 169 to 184 per cent. premium cum. new Issue for cash, and at 172 to 186 per cent. for the end of January and February; also since the 30th December at 145 to 155 per cent. premium ex new Issue for cash, the market closing steady at 184 per cent. cum. and at 152 per cent. premium ex new Issue.

Marine Insurances.—China Traders' have been placed at $1,575 per share and Yangtsze at Tls. 890. Other marine stocks have ruled quiet at quotation.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires have ruled steady at $1,125 per share. In China Fires a small business has been done at $327½ per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.—Only a moderate business has been done at 54 and 53 per cent. for cash, 55 and 54 per cent. for the end of the month, 55 per cent. for the end of February and 56 per cent. for the end of March, the market closing quiet at 53 per cent. for cash.

Steamboats.—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat stock has changed hands at $32 and $33 per share premium for the end of the month, closing with sellers at $33 premium for cash.

Sugar Stock.—Business has been done in the stock of the China Sugar Refining Co. at $195 and $200 for cash, also at $204 for the end of March. Luzons have undergone the usual fluctuations rising from $109 to $116 per share for cash with a fair number of sales at these and the intermediate rates and at $116 to $120 for delivery at the end of January, February and March, subsequently declining to $113 for cash and closing with sellers at that rate.

The Hongkong Hotel Company's scrip has changed hands at $120 to $125 per share, closing firm at the last mentioned rate.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Ex New Issue—155 per cent. premium, buyers.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue 142 per cent. premium, sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$1,850 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—$1,575 per share, sales.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,225 per share.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—$140 per share, sellers.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 890 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—$232½ per share. buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$1125 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company—$327½ per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—53 per cent. premium, sales.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—$32 per share premium, buyers.
Hongkong Gas Company—$80 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company—$125 per share.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—par. sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$200 per share, buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—3 per cent. premium.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$113 per share, seller.
Hongkong Ice Company—$165 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$60 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—1½ per cent. prem. ex. int.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2½ per cent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/7½
Bank Bills, on demand 3/7½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/7¾
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8¼
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/8½
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ....3/8¼ @ 3/8⅜
ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand ....4.62.
Credits, at 4 months' sight ....4.72.
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T.T. 225
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T.T. 225
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 73½

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA ....per picul, $530
OLD MALWA ....per picul, $550
(Allowance, Taels 12.)
NEW PATNA (first choice) per chest, $550
NEW PATNA (second) ....per chest, $540
NEW PATNA (without choice) per chest $545
NEW PATNA (bottom) ....per chest, $552½
NEW BENARES (without choice) per chest, ...$540
NEW PERSIAN ....per chest, $340
(Allowance, Taels 32).
OLD PERSIAN ....per picul, $315
(Allowance, Taels 32).

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	HONGKONG. Previous day at 4 P.M.	HONGKONG. On date at 10 A.M.	AMOY. Previous day at 4 P.M.	AMOY. On date at 10 A.M.	SHANGHAI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	SHANGHAI. On date at 10 A.M.	MANILA. Previous day at 4 P.M.	MANILA. On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	30.36	30.18	30.31	30.31	30.38	30.50	30.13	30.04
Therm'ter attached	69.5	55 0	61.0	49.0	36 0	30 0	77.5	70.8
Direction of Wind.	NNE	NNE	NE	NE	NW	W	NE	NEN
Force	5	4	2	2	4	1	2	2
Dry Thermometer.	60.0	50 0	62.0	49.0	35 5	29 5	80 0	81.3
Wet Thermometer.	45 0	40 0	50.0	43.0	31.0	26.5	70.6	72.2
Weather	b	b	bc	bc	b	bb	ob	bcm
Hour's Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Barometer, level of the sea in inches, tens and hundreds.—Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens kept in the open air in a shaded situation.—Direction of Wind, is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., etc.—Force of Wind, 0 calm. 1 to 3 light breeze. 3 to 5 moderate. 5 to 7 fresh. 7 to 8 strong. 8 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent.—State of Weather, *B.* Clear blue sky. *C.* Cloudy. *D.* Drizzly. *F.* Fog. *G.* Foggy. *H.* Hail. *L.* Lightning. *M.* Misty. *O.* Overcast. *P.* Passing showers. *Q.* Squally. *R.* Rainy. *S.* Snow. *T.* Thunder. *U.* Bad, threatening. *V.* Visibility. *W.* Storm. *Z.* Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification. Rain.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24 the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens and hundreds.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

LILY, British gun-vessel, Commander R. Evans. 6th January,—from Canton.
MIRZAPORE, British steamer, 2,164, C. G. Perrins, 6th Jan.,—Shanghai 4th Jan., Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
PENG-CHAO-HAI, Chinese gunboat, 7th Jan.,—from Canton.
CHOP-CHUNG, Chinese gunboat, 7th Jan.,—from Canton.
DANUBE, British steamer, 561, Newton, 7th Jan.,—Bangkok 26th Dec., General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
SHERARD OSBORN, British steamer, 875, Francis Worsley, 7th Jan.,—Singapore 28th Dec., Telegraph Cable.—E. E. A. & C. T. Co.
SCHWAN, German brig, 276, J. Schröder, 7th Jan.,—Chefoo 27th Dec., General.—Siemssen & Co.
TELEMACHUS, British steamer, 1,422, H. Jones, 8th Jan.,—London 16th November, and Singapore 29th December, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
POSANG, British steamer, 983, Irvine, 8th Jan., Shanghai 5th January, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
TAMSUI, British steamer, 919, S. Valler, 8th Jan., Saigon 1st January, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.
AMOY, British steamer, 814, C. Hermann, 8th January,—Shanghai 5th January, General.—Siemssen & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Nam-vian, French steamer, for Hoihow.
Cassandra, German steamer, for Nagasaki.
Poo-chi, Chinese steamer, for Hoihow.

DEPARTURES.

January 7, *Thales*, British steamer, for Swatow.
January 7, *China*, German steamer, for Swatow.
January 7, *Toonan*, Chinese steamer, for Singapore.
January 7, *Atholl*, British steamer, for Singapore.
January 7, *Talee*, German bark, for Bangkok.
January 7, *Diamante*, British str., for Manila.
January 7, *Meli*, Chinese steamer, for Hoihow.
January 7, *Lydia*, German steamer, for Saigon.
January 7, *Helios*, Austro-Hungarian str., for Singapore.
January 8, VESTNIK, Russian sloop, for Canton.
January 8, *Nam-vian*, French steamer, for Hoihow, &c.
January 8, *Cassandra*, German steamer, for Nagasaki.
January 8, *Fokien*, British steamer, for Kudat.
January 8, *Posang*, British str., for Canton.
January 8, *Amoy*, British steamer, for Canton.
January 8, *Hoi-tung-hung*, Chinese gunboat, for Canton.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Mirzapore*, str., from Shanghai.—Messrs. J. E. Moss, A. Mulholland, E. Major, P. Davidson, and 12 Chinese, for Hongkong. For Singapore.—Mr. Chin Wing and servant, and Mr. D. Brandt. For London.—Dr. and Mrs. Macleod, 2 children, and amah, Rev. T. and Mrs. Bryson, 2 children, and amah, Mrs. Sim, and 38 Chinese.

Per *Telemachus*, str., from London, &c.—Mrs. Brewer, Miss Jenkins, Miss Sowerby, and 144 Chinese.

Per *Amoy*, str., from Shanghai.—Mr. Sinnott, and 10 Chinese.

Per *Posang*, str., from Shanghai.—Mr. Tickel, and 60 Chinese.

Per *Danube*, str., from Bangkok.—100 Chinese.

Per *Tamsui*, str., from Saigon.—1 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Peking*, str., for Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. David, and Mrs. Mooser.

Per *Nam-vian*, str., for Hoihow.—50 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Poo-chi*, str., for Hoihow.—20 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The German brig *Schwan* reports left Chefoo on the 27th ultimo. Had strong North-east wind throughout.

The British steamship *Amoy* reports left Shanghai on the 5th instant. Had moderate N.E. wind and fine weather.

The British steamship *Danube* reports left Bengkok on the 26th ultimo. Had strong winds and very heavy sea all the passage.

The British steamship *Tamsui* reports left Saigon on the 1st January. Had very strong head wind and heavy head sea all the way.

The British steamship *Sherard Osborn* reports left Singapore on the 28th ultimo. Had strong gales from the N.W., N. to N.N.E. the whole of the way.

The British steamship *Posang* reports left Shanghai on the 5th instant at 8.30 a.m. Had fresh N. and N.E. winds to port, with fine clear weather throughout. From Woosung to Hongkong 71 hours passage.

The British steamship *Telemachus* reports left London on the 16th November, and Singapore at noon on the 29th ultimo. Experienced very hard monsoon and very high sea with cloudy, rainy weather during the passage up to 4 a.m. the 7th instant; thence had wind and sea slowly moderating up to port.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date).

Marianne	Cardiff	July	12
C. B. Hazeltine	New York	July	12
B. F. Watson	New York	July	25
Esmeralda	Hamburg	Aug.	6
Khorassan	Antwerp	Aug.	24
Spica	Cardiff	Aug.	24
Marie	Hamburg	Sept.	2
Nieuwe Waterweg	Hamburg	Sept.	5
Fluellin	Sunderland	Sept.	6
Weser	Cardiff	Sept.	9
B. P. Cheney	Cardiff	Sept.	9
Napier	Antwerp	Sept.	9
Mary Whitridge	New York	Sept.	12
Phœnix	Hamburg	Sept.	17
Marie	Cardiff	Sept.	21
Heinrich	Cardiff	Sept.	22
Deutschland	Penarth	Sept.	25
Emma T. Crowell	New York	Oct.	2
Dorothea	Cardiff	Oct.	4
Lucia	London	Oct.	13
Adolph	Hamburg	Oct.	13
Wandering Jew	Cardiff	Oct.	20
Adele	Cardiff	Oct.	21
Auguste	Newport	Oct.	24
Hesperia (s.)	Ymuiden	Oct.	24
Annie J. Marshall	New York	Nov.	8
Ulysses (s.)	London	Nov.	12
Flintshire (s.)	London	Nov.	13
Glaucus (s.)	Liverpool	Nov.	20
Glencarn (s.)	London	Nov.	21
Inca	Hamburg	Nov.	21

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER).

YESTERDAY.

Barometer—1 P.M.	30.300
Barometer—4 P.M.	30.264
Thermometer—1 P.M.	55
Thermometer—4 P.M.	59
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	47
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	49

TO-DAY.

Barometer—9 A.M.	[illegible]
Thermometer—9 A.M.	58
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	50
Barometer—1 P.M.	30.318
Thermometer—1 P.M.	63
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	58
Thermometer—Maximum	63
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	54

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ÆGEAN, British steamer, 749, Thomas, 31st Dec.,—Saigon 23rd Dec., General.—Tung Kee & Co.
ARRATOON APCAR, British steamer, 1,392, A. B. Mactavish, 2nd Jan.,—Calcutta 16th Dec., Sandhead 17th, Penang 22nd, and Singapore 24th, Opium and General.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
BELLONA, German steamer, 707, W. Schaefer, 6th January,—Swatow 5th January, General.—Siemssen & Co.
CHI-YUEN, Chinese steamer, 1,193, F. Wallace, 22nd Dec.,—Singapore 13th Dec., General.—C. M. S. N. Co.—Cosmopolitan Dock.
CITY OF TOKIO, American str., Maury, 5,079, 4th January,—San Francisco 5th Dec., and Yokohama 29th, General.—P. M. S. N. Co.
CRUSADER, British steamer, 647, T. Rowin, 13th November,—Saigon 7th November, Rice.—Chong Wo Cheang.—Kowloon Dock.
DALE, British steamer, 644, E. Allason, 2nd Jan.,—Bangkok 15th December, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
DOUGLAS, British steamer, 982, Samuel Ashton, January 6th,—Foochow 3rd January, Amoy 4th, and Swatow 5th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.
EUXINE, British steamer, 978 J. B. Peters, 26th Dec.,—Melbourne 15th November, Coal and General.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
FAME, British steamer, 117, Stopani, (tug plying) Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
FELICIA, German steamer, 864, T. E. Runge, 15th Dec.,—Canton 14th Dec., General.—Siemssen & Co.
HONGKONG, British steamer, 67, April 14th,—Kwok Acheong & Sons.
MORAY, British steamer, 2,185, Wm. Tutton, 3rd January,—Calcutta 16th Dec., Penang 23rd, and Singapore 26th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
ODIN, Norwegian steamer, 958, Sorensen, 6th Jan.,—Saigon 19th Dec., Merchandise.—Siemssen & Co.
PETER DER GROSSE, Russian steamer, 548, Gerhard Schroock, 6th Jan.,—Nagasaki 1st Coals.—Melchers & Co.
PHŒNIX, German steamer, 789, H. J. Behrens, 6th January,—Saigon 30th December, Rice.—Siemssen & Co.
POO-CHI, Chinese steamer, 544, Dunn, 5th Jan., Hoihow 3rd January, and Macao 5th, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
REMUS, British steamer, 652, J. B. Fryer, 27th Dec.,—Manila 24th December, Cigars and Sapanwood.—Dunn, Melbye & Co.
SEA GULL, American steamer, 48, Hayden, Nov. 24th,—China Traders' Insurance Co.
VLADIVOSTOCK, Russian str., 678, Himlensky, December 28th,—Swatow 28th Dec., Ballast.—Melchers & Co.
YANGTSZE, British steamer, 784, 16th Dec.,—Canton 15th Dec., General.—Siemssen & Co.—Cosmopolitan Dock.
YOTTUNG, British steamer, 286, H. Kennett, June 23rd,—Quangai 19th June, General.—Kwok Acheong & Sons.

SAILING VESSELS.

ALDEN BESSIE, American bark, A. Noyes, 22nd Dec.,—Portland, Oregon 12th Nov., Spars.—Melchers & Co.
ANDREAS, German bark, 423, F. Hoyer, 27th November,—Newchwang 16th Nov., Beans.—Siemssen & Co.
ANNA BERTHA, German bark, 480, Krause, 27th November,—Newchwang 14th Nov., Beans.—Siemssen & Co.
ANTOINETEE, British bark, 1,014, E. T. Bunje, 6th January,—Manila 27th December, Ballast.—Order.
BILLY SIMPSON, British bark, 432, Brown, 9th Dec.,—Cebu 26th Nov., General.—Master.
CHARON WATTANA, Siamese bark, 565, G. F. Ulrich, 21st Dec.,—Chefoo 13th December, General.—Chinese.
COLOMA, American bark, 853, Noyes, 5th Jan., Portland, Oregon 8th November, Lumber.—Melchers & Co.
CONQUEST, American bark, 516, Carins, 20th Nov.,—Newcastle 22nd Sept., Coal.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
C. F. SARGENT, American ship, 1,704, D. H. Atherton, 21st November,—Cardiff 23rd June, Coals.—Borneo Co. Limited.
DORA, German ship, 1,259, H. Meyer, 22nd November,—Cardiff 1st July, Coal.—Melchers & Co.
ELLA S. THAYER, American ship, 1,098, Davis, 22nd October,—put back.—Russell & Co.
ERL KONIG, German bark, 456, A. Naurch, 27th Nov.,—Newchwang 16th Nov., Beans.—Siemssen & Co.
ERNST, German 3-m. schooner, 356, E. Hildebrand, 13th Dec.,—Chefoo 6th Dec., General.—Wieler & Co.
HALLGERDA, British ship, 1,087, Meikle, 5th Dec.,—Kobe 26th November, Ballast.—Captain.
HAMMONIA, German bark, 408, Weller, 31st December,—Whampoa 30th Dec., General.—Chinese.
HELENE, British bark, 433, J. Inkster, 28th Nov.,—Newchwang 19th Nov., Beans.—Melchers & Co.
HERBERT BLACK, American bark, 575, Treat, 13th Dec.,—Nagasaki 5th Dec., Coal.—Captain.
HERMANN, German bark, 453, W. Pens, 10th Dec.,—Chefoo 28th Nov., General.—Wieler & Co.
JACOBINE, German bark, 417, C. H. Christiansen, 10th Dec.,—Iloilo 25th Nov., Wood.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.—Kowloon Dock.
J. D. BREWER, American bark, 962, W. L. Josselyn, 6th Jan.,—Whampoa 5th Jan., General.—Captain.
JUNO, German bark, 517, H. C. Breckwoldt 29th Nov.,—Hamburg 22nd July, General.—Melchers & Co.
KISHON, British steamer, 491, Thomas S. Howitt, 3rd January,—Touron 6th December, Coal.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
LOUISA, German 3-m. sch., 245, Schierloch, 2nd Jan.,—Whampoa 31st Dec., General.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
METEOR, German bark, 594, T. Hortsmann, 24th October,—New York 17th May, Kerosine Oil.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
MINERVA, German brig, 319, P. Duhme, 10th Dec.,—Whampoa 9th December, General.—Melchers & Co.
NAM-VIAN, French steamer, 435, Garceau, 5th Jan.,—Haiphong, Pakhoi, and Hoihow 4th January, General.—Shing Loong & Co.
NONPAREIL, British bark, 399, E. Finlayson, 9th November,—Newchwang 30th Oct., Beans.—Chong Woo.—Kowloon Dock.
SAMUEL D. CARLETON, American bark, 884, Geo. A. Freeman, October 9th,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 10th August, Coal.—Order.—Cosmopolitan Dock.

CANTON.

FU-YEW, Chinese steamer 920, Barfoot, 6th Jan.,—Shanghai 3rd January, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

WHAMPOA.

SHUN-ON, Annamite steamer, 136, W. Blumenberg, 29th Nov.,—Touron 11th Nov., Ballast.—Shun Woo Yuen.

AMOY.

In Port on 3rd January, 1883.

Alex. Newton, British bark, 308 (Newton)—Boyd & Co.
Anna, German schooner, 347 (Deinschein)—Pasedag & Co.
Chloris, German bark, 334 (Matzen)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Faugh Balaugh, German schooner, 240 (Rute)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Flodden, British bark, 337 (Henderson)—Boyd & Co.
Francisca, German bark, 368 (Jessen)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Frohlich, German brig, 369 (Moller)—Pasedag & Co.
Helene, German bark, 263 (J. Rieck)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Henrik Ibsen, Norwegian bark, 274 (Christensen)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Hugo & Otto, Norwegian bark, 457 (M. Koeld)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Juno, German bark, 266 (Nielsen)—Pasedag & Co.
Kjobenhavn, Danish bark, 353 (Magleby)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Louise, American schooner, 280 (Lawrence)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Magenta, British schooner, 329 (Coalfleet)—Pasedag & Co.
Magic, British schooner, 214 (H. Lass)—Russell & Co.
Tartar, German brig, 256 (T. Runge)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Vivid, British bark, 234 (Peterson)—H. A. Petersen & Co.

FOOCHOW.

In Port on 28th December, 1882.

Fantaisie, British bark, 696 (Bice)—Purdon & Co.
Oceania, British bark, 320 (Norquay)—Adamson, Bell & Co.

SHANGHAI.

In Port on 3rd January, 1883.

Batavia, British bark, 367 (Inokay)—Nils Moller.
Brenda, British brig, 291 (Swensen)—Nils Moller.
Channel Queen, British bark, (Lacheur)—Chapman, King & Co.
Chingtah, Chinese bark, 472 (Taylor)—C. M. S. N. Co.
Emma, German schooner, 219 (Michelsen)—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
Hedvig, British bark, 375 (Davey)—Nils Moller.
John Smith, American schooner, 561 (Kustil)—Wisner & Co.
Kolga, British bark, 541 (Kiolseth.)—Russell & Co.
Marie Louise, German bark, 915 (Behring)—Russell & Co.
Sofia, Swedish bark, 280 (Pehrsson)—Nils Moller.
Southern Chief, American ship, 1,283 (Higgins)—C. & J. Trading Co.
Star of India, British bark, 1,040 (Parslow)—Melchers & Co.
Stout, Norwegian bark, 581 (Hennester)—Chapman, King & Co.
Therese, German bark, 390, (Hansen)—Melchers & Co.
Zebina Goudey, British bark, 1,037 (Cook)—Melchers & Co.

YOKOHAMA.

In Port on 28th December, 1882.

Ada, British schooner, 73 (J. Goldie)—H. Cook.
A. Cashman, Russian schooner, 50 (Sternberg)—F. Ketz.
Alexander, American schooner, 50 (Carlson)—H. Cook.
Alma, American schooner, 52 (Tibbey)—J. D. Carroll & Co.
A. Marshall, British ship, 1,096 (McFaden)—R. Isaacs & Bro.
Anglo-America, British ship, 1,533, (Homewood)
Black Diamond, German bark, 670 (Boyd)—P. Bohm.
Coryphene, American bark, 812 (G. W. Ginn)—Frazar & Co.
Cremona, American bark, 608 (Gove)—Frazar & Co.
Diana, American schooner, 75 (Peterson)—Captain.
Else, German brig, 287 (Holm)—P. Bohm.
E. von Beaulieu, German bark, 336 (Getting)—Grosser & Co.
Helena, American schooner, 40 (Bischof)—M. Ginsbuy.
Herschel, German ship, 787 (Wepper)—Reimers & Co.
Kassa, British bark, 312 (J. Brown)—Order.
Manhegan, British bark, 1,143 (Paulsen)—Fauver & Co.
M. C. Bohm, German schooner, 56—P. Bohm.
Paul Revere, American ship, 1,735 (J. Mullin)—C. & J. Trading Co.
Osaka, British bark, 527 (Lowe)—Comer & Co.
Raphael, American ship, 1,543 (Nicholson)—C. & J. Trading Co.
Roderick Hay, German bark, 290 (Nicholson)—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Rose, American schooner, 40 (Wilson)—W. Copeland.
Sophie, Russian brig, 330 (P. Lemascheffey)—F. Retz.
Stella, Russian schooner, 40 (Isaacs)—F. Retz.
Zephyr, British schooner, 250 (Ewart)—P. Hodnett.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Albatross, screw sloop, 4 guns, Commander Errington, Hongkong.
Champion, corvette, 14 guns, Captain Russell S. G. Pasley, Singapore.
Cleopatra, corvette, 14 guns, Captain Hippisley, Shanghai.
Curacoa, corvette, 14 guns, Captain S. Long, Yokohama.
Daring, composite sloop, 4 guns, Commander F. J. J. Elliott, Kobe.
Encounter, steam corvette, 14 guns, Captain G. Robinson, Hongkong.
Esk, double-screw gunboat, 3 guns, In reserve, Hongkong.
Flying-Fish, sloop, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander Hoskyn, Nagasaki.
Fly, double-screw gun-vessel, 4 guns, Lieut. Commander J. Hope, Hongkong.
Foxhound, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander McQuhae, Sandakan.
Iron Duke, double-screw iron frigate, 14 guns, Captain R. E. Tracey, Singapore.
Kestrel, double-screw gun-vessel, 4 guns, Commander E. Hotham, Hongkong.
Lily, screw gun-vessel, 3 guns, Commander Evens, Hongkong.
Magpie, surveying vessel, 4 guns, Lieut.-Com. Carpenter, Nagasaki.
Midge, double-screw gun-vessel, In reserve, Hongkong.
Moorhen, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander J. H. Corfe, Yokohama.
Pegasus, sloop, 6 guns, Commander E. F. Day, Singapore.
Sheldrake, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut.-Comander M. Bridger, Shanghai.
Swift, double-screw gun-vessel, 5 guns, Commander Collins, en route Hongkong.
Tweed, double-screw gunboat, 3 guns, in reserve, Hongkong.
Vigilant, paddle despatch-vessel, 2 guns, Lieut.-Commander C. Lindsay, Hongkong.
Wivern, turret-ship, 4 guns, in reserve, Hongkong.
Zephyr, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieutenant-Commander Pollard, Chefoo.

Intimations.

A H O Y.
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MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, & CAP MAKER.

HAS for Sale, every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds. Bamboo Blinds, Mattings of own Manufacture. China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs, Silk Coats a Specialité, a perfect fit and best material guaranteed.

No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [347

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has all kinds of House and Ship COAL for Sale in large or small quantities at Moderate Prices. Strong and Commodious small steamers on hire for towing purposes, Excursions, &c., &c., CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.

Apply to
HING LEE,
37, Tung Man Lane.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [227

T O K K E E.

C O A L M E R C H A N T,
18, WING SING LANE, HONGKONG.

KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of House and Steam COAL of the best quality, at moderate rates. The "CUM LOONG," "CUM CHOW," "CUM SHUEN," "CUM LEE," Steam Launches for Hire at $3 for 1st hour, $2 for 2nd and $1 for 3rd hour, "CUM ON," and "CUM KAI," at $3 for 1st hour, $2 for 2nd hour, and for longer periods according to arrangement.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1882. [700

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.

HAS FOR SALE.

CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros, Vegueros, Regalias, Londres, Nuevo Habanos of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCOS of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes, Jewellery of Chaste Designs. Sun Hats, &c., &c.; Commissions Executed.

JOSE M. BASA.
No. 51, B., QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [297

Y E U Q U A.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.
LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLORS.
All Work Executed by First-Class Artists.
IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITE.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
No. 52, C., QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS.
H O N G K O N G.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [211

S Z H I N G.

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DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Shawls, &c., &c.
HAT AND CAP MAKER.
Ladies material made up, and a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Charges.
MATTING AND MANILA CIGARS, FOR SALE.
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Hongkong, 12th October, 1882. [691

L I N G S H I N G.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
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THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE.

Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed.

Special experience in making Gentlemen's RIDING BOOTS.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [207

HONGKONG RACES, 1882.

NOW READY, PRICE 25c.
A COMPLETE REPORT of the HONGKONG RACE MEETING OF 1882,
IN PAMPLET FORM, REPRINTED FROM THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
As only a limited number will be printed, orders should be sent without delay to the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE
No. 6, Peddar's Hill.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1882.

C H I E N A M.

GOLD AND SILVERSMITH, WATCH MAKER AND E N G R A V E R,
WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED ON MODERATE TERMS;
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.
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Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [214

S U N S H I N G.

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CANTON and Shanghai Gauzes, Crape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Curios, &c., &c., &c. The best house in the trade for high-class Curios. GOLD and SILVER JEWELRY of the most artistic designs, Engraver on Stamps, Seals, &c., &c. The public and Travellers are invited to inspect the show rooms.
No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [298

THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDING COMPANY,
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SHANKS, REVELL, & Co., PROPRIETORS,
NEWSPAPER, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL TYPE FOUNDERS.

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Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing Plant at specially reduced rates.

All kinds of Printing Machines, Presses, Paper, and everything connected with Printing Business supplied on most reasonable terms.

SPECIAL AGENT FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE FAR EAST,
ROBERT FRASER-SMITH,
No. 7, PEDDAR'S HILL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1882.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Manila.—Per *Estrella*, to-day, the 9th instant, at 1.30 P.M.
For Manila.—Per *Don Juan*, to-day, the 9th instant, at 2.30 P.M.
For Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow.—Per *Douglas*, to-day, the 9th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Bangkok.—Per *Dale*, to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 7.30 A.M.
For Singapore, Port Darwin, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, &c., &c., &c.—Per *Euxine*, to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Emuy*, to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 4.30 P.M.
For Saigon.—Per *Phœnix*, on Thursday, the 11th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Nagasaki and Yokohama.—Per *Bangalore*, on Friday, the 12th inst., at 11.30 A.M.
For Straits Settlements and Calcutta.—Per *Moray* and *Arratoon Apcar*, on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

The Postal Guide published in 1879 being now somewhat out of date, a revised issue is printed in the *Hongkong Directory and Hong List for the Far East* for 1882, which supersedes all previous editions.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

The British Contract Packet "MIRZAPORE," will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 9th instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom, and Europe *via Brindisi*; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Mauritius, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australasian Colonies.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet "DJEMNAH," will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, with Mails to the United Kingdom, Europe, and places beyond, *via Naples*; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India (via Madras), the Australasian Colonies, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet "CITY OF TOKIO" will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—

At 2.15 P.M. Registry ceases.

At 2.30 P.M. Post-office closes, but Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the British Contract Packet:—

DAY OF DEPARTURE.

NOON.—Money Order Office closes.
2.00 P.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
3.00 P.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.
3.10 P.M.—Letters may be posted with late fee of 10 cents until
3.30 P.M.—when the Post Office closes entirely.
3.40 P.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with late fee of 10 cents until time of departure.

THE FRENCH MAIL.—DAY BEFORE DEPARTURE.

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the night box, which is always open out of office hours.

DAY OF DEPARTURE.

7. A.M., Post Office opens.
10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
11 A.M., Mail closes, except for Late Letters.
11.10 A.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.
11.40 A.M., Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 Cents until time of departure.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LETTERS.

1.—Privates in H.M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers,* Bandmasters, Army Schoolmasters (not Superintending or First Class) Writers or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom by mail at the rate of four cents (two-pence) each, which may be prepaid either in Imperial or in Hongkong Stamps. By private steamer the postage is two cents (one penny).

2.—The same privileges apply to letters addressed to the Privates and Non-commissioned Officers named above.

3.—Private steamers leave Hongkong for London about every ten days.

4.—The letters must not exceed half an ounce. No handkerchiefs, jewellery, &c., can be sent, even with the ends open.

5.—If from a Soldier or Sailor his class and description must be stated in full on the letter, the cover of which must be signed by the Commanding Officer, with name of regiment, ship, &c., in full. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class and description, with name of regiment, ship, &c., must be stated in full.

5.—Soldiers and Sailors have no privileges with regard to books or papers, nor can these be prepaid with Imperial Stamps.

LETTER BOXES.

Many boxes of letters are received at the Post Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a seal.

The attention of boxholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognisable seal, and of sending a chit-book or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether the contents of the box ever reached the Post Office; the omission of the former, as to whether part of them might not have been abstracted for the sake of the Postage Stamps.

LETTERS FOR THE UNITED STATES BY SAILING SHIP.

When it is desired to forward letters to the United States by a sailing ship which is not notified as carrying a mail, it is only necessary to post the letters in the ordinary way, marked with the name of the ship, and prepaid 10 cents per half ounce as usual. The Post Office then undertakes the duty of obtaining notice of departure and despatching the correspondence. It is requested that the letters be posted if possible at least one day before the date fixed for sailing.

TEA MUSTERS.

Persons who send Musters of Tea through the Post in Tins are requested to have them made flat or square instead of round, as it is impossible to pack round tins securely in the mail bags. It is believed that the tea will travel more safely in flat tins, which are not so liable as round ones to be bulged in. 4 by 3 by 1½ inches is suggested as a good size. The tins should not have sharp corners.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz.,—Conductors, Quarter Masters, &c. [illegible]

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